

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 19; No. 14.  
Whole No. 242

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JULY 20, 1900.

\$1 a Year,  
in advance.



## The English Royal Show.

This show was held at York on the third week of June, with a very full display in almost every department. The Prince of Wales was present as President and was a successful competitor. We can only give a very short summary of the leading features, likely to interest our readers. It may be well to note that the show covered 100 acres. The number of entries and prize money was as follows:

	Entries.	Prizes.
Implements .. . . .	4,933	\$1,000
Horses .. . . .	666	12,525
Cattle .. . . .	687	10,775
Sheep .. . . .	614	6,825
Poultry .. . . .	629	1,370
Produce .. . . .	528	1,465
Horse-shoeing .. . . .	55	160

Only a few prizes were given for implements. Special merit and general utility are the leading points. The Massey-Harris Co. had a good show and a comical ad. showing a very wry face on the man who had bought a rival implement and the reverse after he had put it aside and bought from the Massey-Harris.

Yorkshire is a famous horse-breeding county and Hunters, Hackneys and Cleveland Bays made a great show. Shires were very good; two-year-old stallions extra. Among them was the champion of the breed, Lord Llangattoek's Hydrometer. The female champion was Sir J. Blundell Maple's Victor Queen, bred by the Prince of Wales. Clydesdales had a limited display. Smith's Drumflower, a 3-year-old of great quality, champion male, Mr. Smith's Jeanie Deans, was champion female.

Cattle made the best department of the show and as usual North of Scotland blood was well to the front with Shorthorns, Polled Angus and Highlanders, of which last there was an extra display, both in numbers and quality. In Shorthorns size was much favored. In aged bulls the Prince of Wales' Stephanotos, bred by the Queen, was 1st, John Handley 2nd. In 2-year-olds the Queen's Royal Duke was an easy victor and male champion. The Prince of Wales followed with Pride of Collynie and Crystal Quality. In females, Countess of Oxford 14, female champion, easily distanced all competitors. She is a magnificent cow, a good milker and her yearling son was also a prize winner. Her owner, W. J. Hosken, is from Cornwall, and her reserve for the championship was the 3-year-old Cumberland heifer, Harris' Empress 13. Another grand female was the Queen's Rose of Sharon, 1st in the 2-year-old class. Many animals of rare quality were shown, making this one of the very finest displays of modern Shorthorn quality.

In Polled Angus the breed champion-ship and reserve went to two full brothers, Diaz and Delamere, bred by Chalmers of Aldbar. Galloways were not numerous, but of very nice quality.

In Herefords, Sir J. Palley's Protector was champion male. Red Polls made a good showing, Sussex and Devons following.

In the dairy breeds Jerseys made the largest and finest display. In the dairy produce class a pleasing feature was the winning of three best prizes for 2-lb. rolls of butter by Irish co-operative creameries.

In sheep the turn-out of Lineolns, Border Leicesters, Shropshires and Hampshire Downs was large and choice.

No swine were shown, as there is a scare on hog cholera, which forced the abandonment of this section.

## Toronto's Industrial Exhibition.

The prize list for Toronto's great annual Exposition and Industrial Fair, which this year will be held from August 27th to Sept. 8th, has just been published. It shows some increase in the premiums and gives evidence of the minutest attention to the promotion of the best interests of the country. The prize money offered in the horse classes remains practically the same as last year; the Shorthorn cattle class shows a large amount of money in prizes, the Dominion Shorthorn Association contributing \$750 of the prize money. A few fourth and fifth prizes have been added, but the first prize for the different young herds has been reduced \$10. The Devon class has been dropped altogether, otherwise the beef classes remain the same as last year. In the dairy classes there is practically no change, with the exception that in the Jersey and Holstein classes a new section has been made for heifers one year and under two, there now being one for those in milk and another for those not in milk. Sheep classes are the same as last year, though the Leicesters have specials added and the Shropshire and Oxford specials are larger. The classes for Merinos, Hampshire and Suffolk Downs have been left without stated prizes, the amounts being left to be decided by the judge and directors according to the extent and quality of the exhibit. The swine and poultry classes are the same as last year.

Butter-making competitions will again be a drawing card in connection with the dairy exhibit. There will be a class for dairy students or ex-students or makers in any factory and another for farmers' wives, or daughters, or help (male or female). Both classes are open to the U.S. as well as to all Canada. This year will see interesting judging contests introduced at Toronto. They have been a successful feature of some of the American shows and now the Massey-Harris Co. offer prizes for the best judging of dairy and beef cattle and sheep, three classes in all. Four prizes will be offered, \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5 in each and competition will be restricted to farmers and farmers' sons under 25 years of age. This should bring out a most interesting contest. H. J. Hill, the manager and secretary, has been in Europe after some special attractions and it is expected that he will be successful in securing some features of the highest class that have never before been seen in any city or town of America. Prize lists can be had by addressing Mr. Hill at the office, 82 King St. East, Toronto.

## The Pan American Exposition.

As our readers know, the people of Buffalo are getting up a monster exposition, which is to be illustrative of the progress and achievements of the people of America during the century just closing. Buffalo is an important centre and the proximity of the exposition grounds to the Falls of Niagara will aid in drawing a very large attendance. The director-general of the exposition is the Hon. W. J. Buchanan, who was chief of the department of agriculture, live stock and forestry at the World's Fair, Chicago. The following account of what is to be done for agriculture and live stock will be interesting reading:—

### AGRICULTURE.

While the exposition has been prodigal in the funds it has devoted to the various divisions of the industrial pursuits represented in this country, none perhaps are of more importance than that of agriculture and live stock. In order to give an adequate idea of the provision made for the division which gives the most interest to the tillers of the soil, we need only to say that a large building covering more than two acres will be devoted exclusively to agricultural products. This will be divided into grain crops, such as cereals, grasses, sugars and syrups, animal and vegetable fibres, animal and vegetable fats and oils, fertilizers, plans and specifications for farm buildings, literature and statistics regarding farm management, farmers' organizations; agricultural papers, experiment station bulletins, and agricultural college work, etc.

The vast collection that will be brought together from all portions of the United States and Canada, as well as Central and South America, will afford a grand object lesson in methods and systems of American agriculture. Many of these states and countries have already made elaborate provision for their displays, and it seems probable that the collective exhibit in agriculture will be one of the greatest features of the exposition.

### LIVE STOCK.

In the live stock department the idea uppermost in the minds of the managers is to make it distinctively educational. With this idea in mind, every breed of animals that has attained any recognition or degree of prominence in this country will be given proper representation in the classification. This is true with regard to cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, pet stock and dogs. Liberal cash prizes and diplomas have been arranged for in all of these various classes, and in the majority of instances medals will be given as sweepstakes. Special cash premiums or trophies will be offered by the various breeders' associations, in order that the representatives of their particular breeds will make an extra effort to have their exhibit as complete as possible. The greatest care will be exercised in selecting judges, in order that the awarding of premiums will be made only by men eminent in breeding circles, and of unquestionable ability and integrity.

Besides the cattle exhibit there will be held a dairy test, in which it is hoped all of the various dairy breeds will be fully

represented. It is proposed that this test shall be conducted entirely on economic lines, and the animals producing the largest net profit of butter fat determined by the Babcock test, will be awarded prizes. The purpose of this test shall be to enlighten every dairyman in the country regarding the ability of these breeds to produce the most butter fat and other milk solids at the least cost. Just as few rules as will be necessary to govern this test without technical complications will be adopted, and it is expected as the result that the practical demonstration of cheap production may be far reaching and beneficial to all concerned.

The exhibit of dairy products will be one of the features of the exposition, which will be particularly gratifying not only to men engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese products, but to the consumer as well. A separate building equipped with the most modern refrigerating facilities will be constructed for the accommodation of this exhibit, and every precaution will be taken to have that complete in every detail. The various dairy states and Canada will be represented by their choicest products. This feature of the exhibit even at this early date is exciting more than ordinary interest.

In regard to the horse show, aside from a proper recognition of all breeding classes, it is hoped to have an exhibition of the classes of horses of which every American is so proud, viz., the Thoroughbreds, trotters, drivers and coach horses, and in these classes a special feature will be many fine turnouts, such as singles, carriage horses, tandems, four-in-hands and an exhibition of saddle horses, etc.

Concerning the exhibit of sheep and swine, we are already in receipt of several letters from the different sheep and swine breeders' associations, assuring us of one of the largest exhibits in this class that has ever been brought together in this country. Several new breeds of sheep and swine will be given recognition in the premium list, with a view to developing and bringing out the special features and characteristics of these breeds.

The poultry exhibit, if present indications are reliable, will be the finest ever seen. Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of thousands of birds, and we have the assurance from nearly all of the poultry associations that it is the intention of the breeders to make this one of the largest poultry shows ever brought together at an exposition. The pet stock will form no insignificant part of this display, and all admirers of pets will be well repaid in visiting this division.

As to the bench show, it is expected that the finest specimens from American and Canadian kennels will be on exhibition. Perhaps in no line of breeding has the skill of America been more manifest than in the line of producing dogs that are famous the world over, and to all interested in this, probably the grandest opportunity ever offered for comparison of high merit will be afforded by the exposition.

The stadium will be utilized for the exhibition and display of live stock. This is a large structure, something after the fashion of the old Grecian amphitheatre, with a seating capacity for 25,000 people, in which the various animals will be taken to receive their honors at the hands of the judges.

F. A. Converse, 735 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo, N.Y., is superintendent of live stock, dairy and agriculture.

Wm. E. Paull, Killarney, Man., writes, dated June 30th, 1900: "Have just received The Nor'-West Farmer Binder, which I was very much pleased to get."

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**K. McIVOR**, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale, price \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Half rate to all C.P.R. points in Manitoba and N.W.T. Both sex of stock for sale.

**D. FRASER & SONS**, Emerson, Man. Breeders and Importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States

**W. J. HELLIWELL**, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

**R. L. LANG**, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

**WM. McBRIDE**, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**JAS. MURRAY**, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicester for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

**WM. M. CHAMPION**, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl. A fine pair of young bulls for sale.

**JAMES GLENNIE**, Longburn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

**KENNETH McLEOD**, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

**JAS. TOLTON**, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young bulls. Prices right.

**JOS. YUILL & SONS**, Meadows Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

**F. W. GREEN**, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climated to Western range.

**JOHN TURNER**, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

**HY. BYERS**, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pogis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

**JAS. ROBERTSON**, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs, Hereford Bull Calf; also Brome and Rye grass seed for sale.

**JOHN LOGAN**, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Oldest herd bull, Prince Charlie, for sale; splendid stock-getter. Young stock for sale.

**A. J. MORRISON**, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.** North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642f

**J. VAN VEEN**, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, Pile Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

**HENRY LAYCOCK**, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643f

**ROBT. WHITE**, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

**L. A. BRALEY**, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

**JAMES ROGERS**, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young bulls for sale.

**WM. CHALMERS**, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

**GEO. ALLISON**, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

**STEEL BROS.**, Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731f

**JAMES STANCOMBE**, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

**THOS. McCARTNEY**, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

**W. E. BALOWIN**, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Orders booked for young pigs from imp. stock.

**LEMON JICKLING**, Morden, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale.

**F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn, Assa. breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Bull calves for sale.

**W. V. EOWAROS**, Souris, Man. Breeder of Jerseys. Herd bull and bull calves for sale.

**A. B. SMITH**, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Cots-wolds, Southdowns; Berkshires, Chester Whites.

**D. ALLISON**, Strousa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

**WELLINGTON HAROY**, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires and improved Yorkshires. 3 bulls for sale.

**J. R. HENRY**, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

**W. N. CROWELL**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

**JAMES WILSON**, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

**WALTER JAMES**, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

**JOSEPH TAYLOR**, Elgin, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

**F. MUROOCH**, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

**W. C. MUROIN**, Plumas, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

**ALEX. WOOD**, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

## WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

**For Sale.**—13 Horse Threshing Engine in good order, cheap for cash, or exchange for stock. G. H. Bawtinheimer, Red Deer, Alta. 10-15

**For Sale.**—20 Cows and Heifers, all with calves, and some registered. Shorthorn Cows and Heifers with calves. Thomas Skinner, Katepwa, Assa. 13-16

**For Sale.**—640 acres of land, 820 acres under cultivation, good house, fair standing, 2½ miles from Griswold, well watered, no waste lands. For terms, apply to S. R. English, Griswold. 13-17

**For Sale.**—Registered Shorthorn Bull, "Thor" (24117), 4 years. An animal of exceptional merit. For particulars, etc., address A. P. Olsen, Red Deer Alta. 14

## ULCERKURE

THE MODERN HEALING WONDER. Barb-Wire Cuts, Wounds, Burns, old or recent Sores. Used by all the leading ranchers. Good alike for man or beast. Large Bottle, \$1.00.

WESTERN VETERINARY CO., WINNIPEG.

## TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two-three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as

PRINCE OF WALES (673)

DARNLEY (222) BELTED KNIGHT (1395)

STANLEY PRINCE (6315)

PRINCE PATRICK (8933) MACGREGOR (1487)

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

## Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,  
MANITOU, MAN.

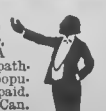
## SHORTHORNS

A few Females for sale.

Write me before buying.

## 156 POPULAR SONGS

with WORDS and MUSIC complete, neatly printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of Musical Gems, sentimental, pathetic, comic; a veritable treasury of the world's popular and beautiful songs. Price, 10 cents, postpaid. JOHNSTON & McFARLANE, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.



### Wanted a Rustler.

We have a great country, though for once a large area of it has become almost as badly parched as the African Karoo. Its soil is of the best, its climate is invigorating and its products, animal and vegetable, will compare favorably with anything of the same nature raised anywhere else in the world.

Wheat is not an enlivening topic just now, especially in Manitoba, but no country can be found that is perennially fertile, and we may console ourselves with the hope of better days to come.

But though in some cases even cattle are having short and dry pasture, there is a bigger future to be looked forward to for all kinds of stock than most of us have any idea of. There is room for improvement in quality and plenty of room to grow, but there is a solid foundation to work on and the main thing to be aimed at is to build with wisdom as we go. Two ideas have been mainly present in two different classes of western breeders. One set have favored the cayuse and the scrub because they thought nothing else could keep alive in our long and severe winters. On the other hand we have men possessed with the idea of superior breeding, who go to Ontario, and if they can afford it, even across the sea, for beasts that are evidently far superior to the native, but which have a tendency to "go to pieces" when brought in contact with the ruder conditions of the Northwest. Suppose that a western man, trained to the easy ways in which western stock are cared for, or, to speak more correctly, care for themselves, takes a fancy to a good-looking eastern bred mare or bull and takes it west to make his mark along the line of progress. Such a beast can barely hold its own in the best of summers and is frequently a heavy burden on its owner's hands the biggest half of the year.

Too many such cases can be pointed to. Good money has been thrown away in just such ways and the cause is plain enough. Those eastern bred beasts and their parents before them have been waited on all their lives and the rustling faculty has been more than half bred out of them. They are four-legged tenderfoots and to that extent of no account in their new environment. There is but one remedy for this very serious defect. The rustling faculty must be restored and the pedigreed duffer brought up to the fuller degree of vitality which he has lost through the artificiality of his birth and early environment.

This softness of body and brain, for both are affected, is not to be cured by heroic measures, which may kill quite as often as they will cure. The right way is in the first place to buy only out of sound stocks that have been bred and reared in the most simple and natural conditions. A show bull at any age is no bull for the range. The beast wanted must have been bred for wear and not for immediate display—run in an open pasture and kept on the hardy side all the year round, and by natural consequence hard in the flesh and firm in the muscle—an indispensable qualification for sustained usefulness in the new west. Coddling, pampering and idleness are always ruinous, no matter how nice the beast may look. The other day a well known old officer of the mounted police told us his experience when once called on to go from Winnipeg out Edmonton way on an emergency. One very fine mare got as far as Qu'Appelle, but by that time showed that she was not the sort for the wild west. She waited gently till she would be led to the stable, while the natives began to paw the snow before the saddlegirths were slackened.

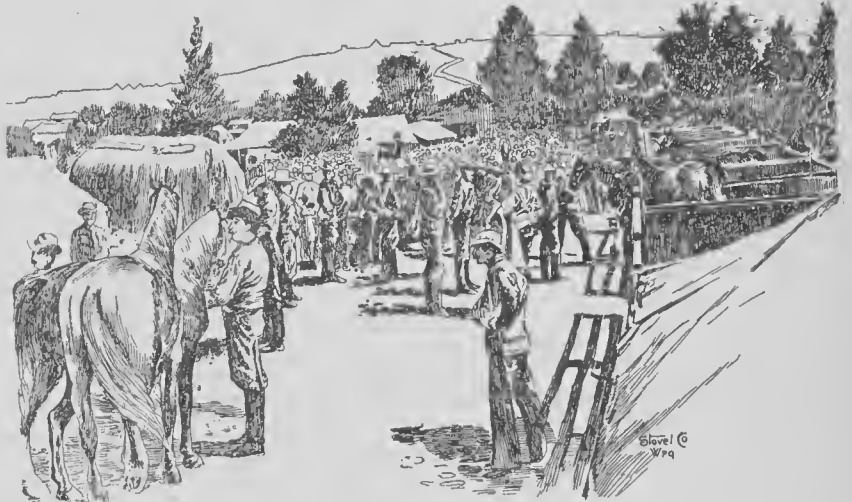
Breeding stock for the west must be fed and trained from birth onward so as to fit them for the life they are expected to lead. We are aware that there are so-called breeders in the Northwest itself who have pushed the doctrine of rustling too far. To secure hardy, profitable stock there is no reason for turning out a well bred beast to shift for himself. No experienced rancher would now think of turning out even his grade colts and calves to shift for themselves. They are provided for in such a way as to keep up their vitality by judicious hand feeding, and in this way the losses due to snow storms are averted, while the hardness of the stock is assured. The more valuable the beast the more need will there be for judicious hand feeding. But all the same we have the testimony of universal experience that good breeding, from swine up to Thoroughbred horses, is compatible with great hardness and that again is an element of value that will stay with the beast as long as it lives.

The introduction by the C. P. R. of eastern bulls is likely to furnish useful object lessons. These are as a rule only in breeding condition and some of them are bound to go into unskilful hands. But we want to do better than introduce eastern bred bulls. We want to raise them

more northerly latitudes, the Galloways. The Shorthorn is a citizen of the world, and the range Shorthorn is the most familiar with ourselves in the Canadian west, but his type differs from the Aberdeenshire ideal, just because the conditions also differ, and the fittest type will be the longest survivor. When the value of his hide is allowed for, the Galloway steer promises to fill a much larger space in the future of the west than he now holds and the West Highlander may also take his place with success, because of the rustling qualities he inherits.

### Nursing the Dairy Calf.

In feeding dairy calves there are important first principles to be attended to and upon such attention will depend future success or failure. Warm whole milk must be given to start with and gradually tapered off after the first fortnight or three weeks with properly warmed skim milk, that fresh from the separator always to be preferred. When the skim milk is introduced the butter fat that was withdrawn from it must be replaced with some equivalent. Start with a little sifted and boiled chop, or linseed meal, or if the



Unloading Canadian Horses in South Africa.

here with breeding, feeding and management of a sort that will ensure a sound blend of good blood with enough toughness of fibre to keep the beast up to a high standard of usefulness and much longer lease of life than is now the rule.

To secure this most desirable result not only the right stock but the right men are needed. If they have money and enterprise, so far good. But they must have acquired through local experience, good reading and careful study of their surroundings, clear ideas of the very thing wanted and of the easiest and least expensive way to reach it. They must be governed in their decisions by ideas, not by shibboleths. John Clay, of Chicago, is by ripe and varied experience, perhaps the very fittest man in America to discriminate on lines of stock-breeding and management. In a recent paper written for the yearbook of the American Department of Agriculture, he pretty plainly indicates that the polled blacks and Cruickshank Shorthorns are for the very reasons we have here tried to outline, not the best for the rancher. These, the most perfect types of beef cattle that can be found to-day anywhere in the world, are unrivalled as stall-feeders and for hundreds of miles each side the Mississippi cannot be overrated. But when it comes to ranging on their own resources they are not in it with the Herefords, and for

calves can be got to eat it dry out of the pail when it is done drinking will be quite as good. If uncooked meal is given along with the milk it is pretty certain to bring on stomach derangements and scouring. Whatever deranges the digestion means loss to the calf and its owner. When the calf licks a little dry meal it gets mixed with the saliva, which ensures its proper digestion. Without such aids to digestion it is sure to do harm unless the calf is a very strong one. Cold or sour milk is liable to bring on similar trouble, and if the skim milk is brought up to near blood heat by the addition of warm water, the calf at the same time eating a little good hay, it will thrive almost as well as on all sweet milk and at a greatly reduced cost. It is only by such management that calves can be raised at a profit and a little careful study and observation will suffice to guide every farmer into the best course of action. Regularity in feeding is indispensable to success.

Major Dent, the English army horse buyer, is still purchasing horses in Canada. His methods of buying are different from any of his predecessors, for he buys through regular horse dealers, who have numerous agents throughout the country and can thus gather in the class of horse wanted at the least expense.

## The Rule of the Road.

Every year it becomes of greater importance that every one using the road for driving and bicycling should be guided by a fixed general rule and be familiar with every point of the law bearing on the matter. It is because of ignorance or neglect of this that a good many preventable accidents take place. It is important, therefore that every one should know the change made during the last session of the local parliament, by which the provisions of Sec. 32 of 61 Victoria are repealed and the following put in its place:—

In case of a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle drawn by one or more horses, one or more animals, meets another vehicle drawn as aforesaid, he shall turn out to the right from the centre of the road, allowing to the vehicle so met one-half of the road.

In case a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle as aforesaid, meets a person travelling upon a bicycle or tricycle, he shall, where practicable, turn to the right from the centre of the road to allow the person travelling upon the bicycle or tricycle sufficient room on the travelled portion of the highway to pass.

In case a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle as aforesaid, or on horseback, is overtaken by any vehicle or horseman travelling at a greater speed, the person so overtaken shall quietly turn out to the right and allow the said vehicle or horseman to pass.

Any person so overtaking another vehicle or horseman shall turn out to the left so far as may be necessary to avoid a collision with the vehicle or horseman so overtaken, and the person so overtaken shall not be required to leave more than one-half of the road free.

In case a person travelling or being upon a street or highway upon a bicycle or tricycle is overtaken by any vehicle as aforesaid, or horseman travelling at a greater speed, the person so overtaken shall quietly turn out to the right and allow the said vehicle or horseman to pass, and the person so overtaking the bicycle or tricycle shall turn out to the left so far as may be necessary to avoid a collision.

In case a person travelling upon a highway on a bicycle or a tricycle overtakes any vehicle as aforesaid or horseman travelling at a less speed, or a person travelling on foot, the person travelling on the bicycle or the tricycle shall give the other person audible warning of his approach before attempting to pass, and shall pass to the left of such vehicle or horseman, who, if practicable, shall turn to the right to allow such bicycle or tricycle sufficient room to pass on the travelled roadway.

In case two persons travelling upon bicycles or tricycles meet each shall turn to the right.

In case a person travelling on a bicycle overtakes another travelling upon a bicycle the one overtaken shall keep or turn to the right of the travelled way to allow the other to pass on the left.

Persons travelling upon bicycles shall keep to the right of the middle line of the travelled roadway.

Persons travelling upon bicycles and turning at street intersections from one street to another shall if turning to the right keep close to the corner of the street intersection; if turning to the left they shall first cross the intersecting street and then turn so as to keep to the right of the roadway.

The last year has been a record one in the exportation of Shorthorns from Britain. Out of a total of 1149 South America took 715 and Canada 334. The present year still shows considerable activity along the same lines.

## GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES:



I am now booking orders for spring pigs, bred from large mature stock, and sired by boars weighing from 500 to 800 lbs., sows from 400 to 750 lbs. No better Berkshire blood on the continent, combining large size, easy feeders, beautiful heads, perfect markings, deep-sided bacon type. Unrelated pairs or single pigs of either sex supplied. Orders solicited.

Address— J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

## FOREST HOME FARM.



### BUYERS WANTED

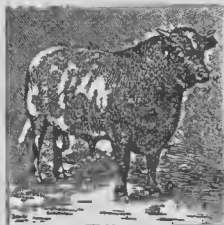
for ELEVEN SHORTHORN BULLS fit for service, good ones, from our own and the best Eastern herds. Also some choice young Cows and Heifers.

**Yorkshire and Berkshire Boars**  
fit for service.

A number of young sows in farrow, both breeds. Orders being received for Yorkshire spring pigs. Our B. P. Rocks are noted for shape, size and good marking. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

**ANDREW GRAHAM,**  
Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.

## GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD.



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Tops man, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

**J. G. BARRON** Carberry, Man.

**LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.**  
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.  
BUFF WYANDOTTES.  
BUFF LACED POLANDS.  
S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Young stock for sale.  
Eggs in Season.

**J. B. JICKLING,** Carman, Man.

**R. McLENNAN,** Moropano P.O., Man.  
Lakeside Stock Farm.

### SHORTHORN COWS

(with calves at foot).

and HEIFERS for sale, bred to "Sir Colin Campbell." Also two yearling Bulls.



I want orders for the following—

**Reg. ENGLISH BERKSHIRES,** bacon type, great growers.  
**M. B. TURKEYS,** fall delivery. Finest pens in Manitoba. No eggs.  
**TOULOUSE GEESE,** fine and large. Fall delivery. No eggs.  
**B. P. ROCKS,** from imported stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

**Wm. Kitson,** Burnside, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

**D. McBETH,** OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF

**Clydesdale Horses**  
AND  
**Shorthorn Cattle**



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals. Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

**R. REED-EVERLEY,** Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.



**Farmers' Live Stock EAR LABELS \$1.50.**

Per hundred and up according to number of letters and figures wanted. Also handy punch and nippers to insert same. Send for circular and price list. Tack this ad on the wall so you will know where to write when you want labels. Please say where you saw the ad. R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

## LEICESTERS

For Sale a number of splendid Rams, various ages; also some fine Ewes and Ewe lambs.

**D. F. PRESTON,**  
Glen Ewen, Assa.

## THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

**STALLIONS & COLTS** from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

**AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS** from imported stock.

**BEST MILKING STRAINS** with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

**ROBT. DAVIES,** Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

## Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to

**H. R. KEYES,** Midway, Man.

## PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

**WALTER LYNCH,** Westbourne, Man.

## PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion from imported stock, also fillies and mares for sale.

Two imported yearling Bulls and a few good show Heifers, and some choice young cows and calves also for sale.

## HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

Pigs, all ages, some good ones now ready for delivery.

**B. POTTER,** Montgomery, Assa.



### Quality Not Bulk.

Sir Walter Gilbey, one of the clearest headed horse fanciers in Britain, has just published his opinions on the lessons to be learned from the campaign in Africa, which are all in favor of mounted infantry as a field force and a horse the style of our best western pony to mount them. Commenting on this little book, the Scottish Farmer says:—

"Sir Walter Gilbey is a versatile gentleman. He has written much on the horse, and all he has written is worth reading. He never did anything more opportune than this appeal for the breeding of small horses, and his arguments apply to more departments of equine usefulness than this particular one of war. The small horse is being disowned on all hands, and a determined effort is being made in all quarters to make everything big. A good deal of the bigness obtained is mere legginess and grossness of bone, and this brochure should be the means of opening the eyes of more than the purchasers of army remounts to the wisdom of encouraging the breeding of horses whose chief characteristics are staying power, hardiness, and independence of high feeding. Such horses have been demanded during the South African war, and Great Britain had to look for them elsewhere than within the British Isles. Sir Walter's argument is that the native pony mares of Great Britain—especially of the mountainous parts of Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Devonshire—furnish a nucleus from which, by crossing with a stout Thoroughbred, or, better still, with an Arab, the kind of horses wanted could be easily bred. What is wanted is a miniature Hunter, such as the Polo pony men are seeking after.

"In the course of his argument Sir Walter Gilbey brings together many illustrations of the value of stout, native-bred small horses, and their vast superiority for hard work over the so-called improved stock of more civilized nations. He makes an occasional reference to the 'weedy' Thoroughbred, and any visitor to the London Show, where the amazing animals, which the Royal Commission distributes throughout the country to improve the breed of horses, are exhibited, will agree that the probability of much improvement following on their use is extremely remote. That acute person, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, some years ago expressed the opinion to Sir Walter that no infusion of English blood would enhance the powers of the small colonial-bred horse for the performance of the work which local usage lays upon him; and he even had the temerity to deny that any advantage could accrue from the use of the Thoroughbred. In the Soudan campaign, as the result of costly experience, the regiment which left Cairo was mounted entirely on the small Syrian Arab horses, whose average height was 14 hands, their average age from 8 to 9 years, and their average price £18. These did 16 miles a day across the desert from Wady Halfa to Korti, and a detachment of 500 of them performed a journey of 100 miles in reconnaissance duty in 63 hours. On the return journey six of them did the last 50 miles in 7½ hours. Of 350 of these stout little horses used in that hard campaign of nine months across the desert only 12 died from disease, and their performance is justly characterised as a marvel of endurance. They carried a heavy weight on scanty fare, and less water. Small horses (ponies) will beat moderate horses of double their size, and legginess or height is weakness rather than strength.

"Captain Burnaby's Ride to Khiva was a marvel of endurance in the man, but it

was, if possible, a greater marvel in the pony which carried him. It is described as a little black horse, standing 14 hands, and his price at Kasala, including saddle and bridle, was £5 sterling. This sorry-looking jade, which, the Captain says, looked as if his boots would have been all that he could carry, bore his weight of 20 stone on that memorable ride, doing sometimes 40 miles in six hours, with a thermometer below zero. He danced about beneath his rider as if he had been carrying a feather-weight jockey for the Cambridgeshire. The whole journey of 371 miles was done in 9 days 2 hours, or at the rate of more than 40 miles a day. The Captain's pony galloped the last 17 miles through the snow to Kasala in 1 hour 25 minutes. On the whole, the net result of a performance of this description is to awaken very serious misgivings as to the whole system adopted for the improvement of the breeds of horses in this country. The system of pampering, codding and sweating, e.g., to which a fashionable Hackney is subjected may produce a hardy animal, but if it does there must be a very curious relation between cause and effect in the management of horses. And so also with the Thoroughbred. It is an old controversy, whether the long-distance or the short-distance race is the better adapted to produce a hardy horse. There is truth in a saying quoted by Sir Walter Gilbey—that the weedy race-horse is more akin to the greyhound than anything else, and bred for speed alone, and such a horse can never improve anything. He is himself an artificial product, and his adulation is, or ought to be, an exploded superstition."

Last year a farmer exhibited at a Scotch country show a steer not of his own breeding, as called forth by the conditions. His neighbor gave him away and shortly afterwards the law agent of the offender wrote him to demand an apology for libel. Queer thing law.

The show of the Edinburgh Agricultural Society, now one of the best in the country, was held there on June 16th. It was particularly strong in Clydesdales, from the best studs in Scotland and the north of England. Shorthorns and Poll-ed Angus also made a grand turnout.

A Kansas man gives the following plan of poisoning wolves, which he claims is very successful: "I use mostly rabbit meat as coyotes will eat it better than any other kind. Take a rabbit and skin part of the hind legs and then take a small piece of paper (white rice paper is the best), oil the paper with either lard or butter and put a reasonable amount of crystal strychnine poison on it. Put the poison in the paper, wrap it up good; take your knife and make a hole in the ham of the rabbit and put the poison in the hole."

Frequent notice has been taken of the high prices procurable at Buenos Ayres for well bred cattle. It is not so well known that they are quite as willing to pay for well bred sheep. Lincolns seem now leading favorites with them. Mr. McLennan, who has imported most of their best cattle, recently took out 54 rams from a good breeding flock in Lincolnshire, which he sold for over \$14,000. A still more wonderful sale was made by another importer named Church, who took out 31 head from the best flock in England, and got for them an average of \$909. One sold for \$2,600. Argentina has now about 80,000,000 sheep. Many of them crossed up from the original Merino breed.

### Requisites of a Good Shepherd.

A flock of sheep cannot be handled or fattened successfully without a close observance of their habits and peculiarities. There are a great many little things that enter into the attention and management by a successful shepherd that may seem trivial, yet they have much to do with the comfort, thrift, and profit of the flock. The axiom that "The eye of the master fattens" is nowhere more applicable than in the sheepfold. The competent feeder acquires a trained eye, that detects at a glance any evidence of disorder that will be manifest if a single animal is off its feed or out of condition.

To the unobserving or inexperienced feeder, sheep all look alike, but when rightly studied no class of stock presents more marked individual peculiarities or so clearly manifests evidence of thrift and well-doing or the reverse. Attention to these little details, accompanied by regular habits and a quiet manner, constitutes the keynote of successful sheep feeding. Nothing contributes more to good results than contentment and quiet surroundings. The feeder who disturbs the quiet and comfort of the flock every time he goes about it, should quit the sheep business at once. Rough manners and harsh treatment absolutely disqualify any man for success in this work. The natural timidity and nervous temperament of the sheep necessitate gentle treatment.

Their dainty habits about eating and drinking must also be indulged as fully as practicable. No animal naturally selects a wider variety of feed, particularly of rough forage and vegetation; but two essentials are always exacted, viz., cleanliness and palatability. Never give a sheep any stale or undesirable feed, nor expect it to eat any feed left over from a previous meal. The ration should be always wholesome and tempting to the appetite. The barn or stabling quarters should never be without a fresh, pure atmosphere and an ample supply of dry bedding. Sheep rarely suffer from cold if kept dry and protected from direct drafts. The open air is better than a poorly kept shed or barn.

An important case to farmers came before W. C. Sanders, J.P., Medicine Hat, for hearing the other day. On June 30th Henry Ternan impounded certain cattle belonging to Robert Elsom and T. Arnold, charging them over \$30.00 damages and \$3.75 for driving cattle to pound. Robt. Elsom entered complaint that the damages and charges for driving cattle to pound were excessive. A number of witnesses were examined on each side and the court held that the complaint was well founded and adjudged the right damages to be \$9.00, and costs of driving cattle to pound, \$1.50, and ordered the excessive charges to be returned to Elsom, defendant to pay costs amounting to \$8.90. This is the first case of this nature that has come up for hearing under the North-West Herd law, the intention of which seems to be to encourage the settlement of such matters out of court. In case the owner of impounded stock refuses to pay a just charge and any reasonable damages, he is liable to be mulcted in the costs; but where excessive damages are levied a complaint may be made to a J.P., who has power to award right damages, and deduct the costs from same. It would be well for Territorial farmers to remember these provisions.

**BOLE'S COUGH CURE** CURES COUGHS.

## Cattle at the Paris Exposition.

There are in all about 2,000 head of cattle at this great world's exposition, but nearly all of them are French, the expense of exhibiting making it out of the question for outsiders to compete. There are four native breeds, of which the Flamandes are noted for their great milking qualities. The Charolaise resemble Shorthorns and along with the Cotentin breed used in Normandy, may be regarded as good dual purpose cattle. The Limousines are also fine feeders and of good quality. The French have also imported Shorthorns, but in competition with the few English present were not up to show pitch. A few Herefords beat other foreign beef cattle. Italians were their principal competitors. The holding of the English Royal show at near the same time would interfere considerably with that at Paris and the English are not at present in the humor to patronise anything French.

## Cattle on the Range.

Cattle on the western ranges are fully a month earlier than last year, grass being plentiful and the beasts in excellent condition for the time of year. The recent abundant rains have made the feed too rank and less nutritive and the quality of next winter's feed may on that account be inferior, as it may not cure properly and get frozen. High ocean freights yet prevail for export cattle. In fact they are nearly double last year's rates and but for the improved prices on the British market prices on the ranges would have been a good deal lower than they are likely to be.

At the last Killarney County Court a case, Campbell v. May, was decided by Judge Locke. Campbell and May traded horses last fall. Afterwards the horse which Campbell received was taken from him under a lien note given by May to the party from whom May purchased him. Campbell sued for the price of the horse and obtained judgment.

Manager Clark announces a fine programme of speeding events for every day of Western Manitoba's big fair. The gymkhana events come off on the first day, good races the second day. The free-for-all and farmers' green race on the third day and other good races on the fourth. Full information can be obtained from F. J. Clark, manager, Brandon, Man.

A great many American horses find their way to the London market from the United States every year. In 1899 there were no fewer than 11,000 shipped from New York alone. Most of these horses are used for bus horses and many of them are drafted from there into the army. Besides this large numbers have been purchased for use in South Africa, so that altogether Britain uses a large number of American horses every year.

Subscribers who have received The Nor'-West Farmer Binder express their pleasure. It is simple, strong, cheap and each copy of the paper is added as received, thus making an interesting and very valuable volume. It is given free to any subscriber sending us the name of a new subscriber, together with \$1.00, or may be had in renewing by remitting \$1.25. Price alone, 30 cents. Always mailed postpaid. Send for it.

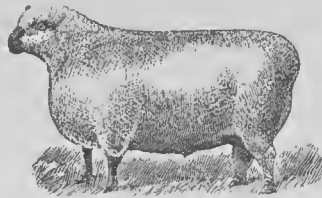
## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

## J. A. S. Macmillan

Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P O Box 483, Brandon, Man.

**Herefords** Herd headed by "Sir Ingles de 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector."

**Ayrshires** include many winners at leading Fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

## J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Shorthorn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II =22260=, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp) (72615) =26057=.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

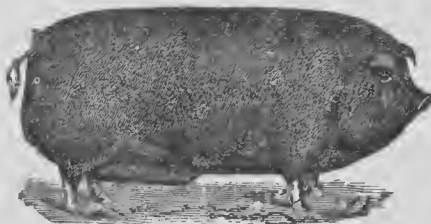
All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.) These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

## Poland Chinas

OF UP-TO-DATE BREEDING



Have some fine early Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by Manitoba Chief, (1221) and Bob Place, (1444) for sale, that in quality and price will satisfy the most discriminating buyers. Some fall Gilts of equal merit. Recent additions of newly imported blood ranks my herd amongst the foremost in the country. Also two extra good 2-year-old Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs for sale cheap.

Write your wants.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

## ALEX. D. GAMLEY

I have the largest flock of  
**LEICESTERS**  
in the West. Stock of both sex always for sale.

BOX 193, BRANDON, MAN.

**J. A. S. MACMILLAN,**  
Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483

## MARCHMONT STOCK FARM.

Scotch Bred SHORT HORNS, 8 YEARLING BULLS, 8 BULL CALVES of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.

W. S. LISTER,  
Middlechurch P. O., (7 miles N. of W'peg.  
Telephone,



## CAIRNBROGIE'S Great Stud



GRAHAM BROS., - Claremont, Ont.,

Breeders and Importers of

## CLYDESDALE & HACKNEY HORSES

Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

## HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

One yearling and others younger.

FRED. WEST, Deleau, Man.

## FOR SALE

## IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLION

FINDLAY OF CARLOWRIE, 8148.

A beautiful brown Horse eight years old. The best of feet and legs, and superb action. Has proved himself a sure getter of excellent stock.

Will sell very cheap for cash.

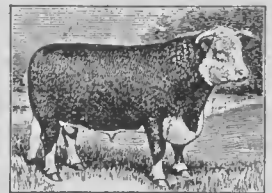
W. L. CARLYLE,  
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

For

## Herefords

call on or write

J. E. MARPLES,  
Poplar Grove Farm,  
Deleau, Man.



## OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN  
CATTLE and  
LARGE, IMPROVED  
YORKSHIRE  
SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

## POLLED ANGUS and SHORTHORNS.

I have 6 young Polled Angus bulls, nice ones, also 3 Shorthorn bulls, just ready.

Also a number of heifers, each breed, for sale.

ALEX. CUMMING, Lone Tree, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

## Among the Breeders.

J. S. Gibson, Morden, reports an extra fine bull calf from his cow, Prize Cherry. At two months old he weighed 216 lbs.

Robert White, who has been for a good few years a breeder of Shorthorns at Wakopa, Man., died there on July 5th, in his 71st year.

W. Pelton, Mountain Gap, Man., recently brought out a couple of young Jerseys, bull and heifer, bought from H. Pillar, Russell, Ontario.

E. J. Martin, Lake Francis, has bought from H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch, the yearling bull, Crimson President, recently noted in our columns.

A. E. Groff, Winnipegosis, Man., has recently purchased half a dozen Shorthorns from the herds of Hon. Thomas Greenway and Wm. King, Fork River, Man. He has also secured a few pedigreed Yorkshires.

L. Stone, Theodore, Assa., reports that his Shorthorn heifer, Jubilee Queen 2nd, recently dropped a fine bull calf by Lord Herschell. Jubilee Queen 1st, full sister to this heifer, was lately sold at a high figure.

M. Oughton, Middlechurch, Man., has made a good beginning with Poland China pigs and Cotswold sheep. His Poland China herd is headed by Smith's Boy—1173—bred by W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. He was sired by Allan—871—. In 1898 Smith's Boy was the first prize pig at Toronto Exhibition under six months, and is a lengthy, deep well filled out hog. He has never been shown at Winnipeg, but is likely to make his appearance this year. Among the sows in this herd are two which we would like to mention. Louella—1230—is a smooth, lengthy sow, bred by D. Fraser & Son, Emerson. She is by Gordon, an imported hog, and her dam is Mollic Blond Viola, by Crown Prince. She is no stranger to Winnipeg show grounds, having won 1st, 2nd and 3rd places on different occasions, and her stock are now prize winners also. At the time we saw her she was ready to wean a fine litter of nice lengthy pigs, sired by Smith's Boy. The other sow is Red River Maid, out of Louella and sired by Major, 2nd at Winnipeg for three years in succession. She is even better than her dam, being a very smooth sow, just turned two years old. She had just farrowed a few days before our visit. Some young pigs under six months were coming along nicely. In Cotswolds Mr. Oughton has a fine bunch, but we only saw the stock ram Landazer's Pride and a few others. This well developed ram was bred by E. Hysop, Killarney, Man., and has been a winner at local shows as well as at Winnipeg, where he headed the prize pen last year. He has proved a good breeder and the lambs of his get are doing well this spring. The breeding flock comprises 12 ewes, some of them imported, but all well developed, well covered with heavy fleeces of extra quality, and numbers of them prize winners.

H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch, Man., made his start with Shorthorn cattle in 1891 by the purchase of Starlight at the Binscarth Stock Farm's dispersion sale. She has proved a very useful cow to him, being a regular breeder, a heavy milker and good enough to win second place in the Winnipeg show ring. She is still doing duty in the herd, with a heifer calf at foot, which is a fine, lengthy, promising one. Another of the older animals in the herd is Crimson Gem, a cow of Arthur Johnston's breeding, by Indian Chief. Though up in years she is a well preserv-

ed, useful cow and would adorn any herd. She was first as a two-year-old in 1893 and chosen by Prof. Shaw as his model of the beef type when making his address. Her bull calf, almost a year old now, by President (imp.), speaks well for her as a breeder. Her daughter, Crimson Chrysanthemum, also by President, is another large, well put up cow that has been a regular breeder and a heavy milker. A son of Crimson Chrysanthemum, Crimson Sirdar, by Gravesend's Heir 2nd (imp.), is practically at the head of the herd. He is just 20 months old, is a smooth, stylish bull showing good growth and a very even thick covering of flesh. The only fault, if fault it can be called, is that he is white, otherwise he is a first-class animal. All Crimson Chrysanthemum's stock have given the best of satisfaction and a number of her bulls have headed very successful herds. Another useful cow is Crimson Queen, a heavy, thick fleshed red one of A. Johnston's breeding. Her sire is Warfare (imp.) and her dam Crimson Bud, by Eclipse (imp.). She is a good handler, a regular breeder and won at Winnipeg as a yearling first place and second as a two and a three-year-old. A nice three-year-old heifer of hers, Crimson Princess, of extra good size, with well sprung rib and a magnificent front, is in calf to Crimson Sirdar. Her yearling heifer is also equally good and likewise a four months old bull calf, both by President. They are all good handlers and well represent the high quality of the members of the herd. Two of her progeny will be shown this year at Winnipeg. The bull calf is a particularly nice fellow with good lines. Other young things in the herd all show good breeding.

Gordon, Ironside & Fares are now shipping freely for the British market, which has improved considerably of late. But for the still transportation rates this would be a good season for beef cattle, as they are forward in condition owing to the early and favorable spring, and beef is worth 2½ cents more now than it was two years ago.

Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., writes: "I have just sold one of my best imported Clydesdale stallions to Thos. H. Barnes, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. This horse is named Prince of Edengrove and not only is he a prize-winner himself, but both his sire and dam have been first prize-winners at the Royal Society Show in England. Prince of Edengrove is 6-years-old, of a beautiful bright bay color, weighs 1975 lbs. and is a show horse in every particular as well as a splendid breeder. He will be seen at Winnipeg Fair this month, where he will, doubtless, give a good account of himself. Mr. Barnes may be congratulated on securing such a choice horse for the Northwest."

The very large herd of Shorthorns on the Thorndale Stock Farm of John S. Robson, Manitou, are looking as well this summer as the writer has ever seen them. This herd now numbers somewhere about 125 head of pure-bred stock, and all excepting two bulls and one or two others were running on the extensive pasture lands which Mr. Robson owns along the Pembina river. The cows, which were in nice breeding shape, had mostly calved, and, thus far, not a calf had been lost. A number of this year's crop of calves pleased us, being mossy-hided, growthy, and shapely ones. Mr. Robson reports a good demand for young stock the past season, and all young bulls fit for service were readily disposed of. The 2-year-old bull, Bismarck, was in good condition, and is a very good beast. He is particularly good on the hack and has a hind quarter very nicely filled out. Royal Judge, the yearling bull, sired by Greenway's Judge, with which Mr. Robson secured 1st place at Winnipeg and Brandon last year as a calf, has done well, and will likely make a heavier bull than the other one. He is keeping well up in quality, and, no doubt, will be a beast which will do good service in the herd. Mr. Robson was making preparations tending toward the building of new and better class buildings nearer the river. Last year he grew a large supply of a splendid sample of Brome grass seed, and recently had on hand the best supply of seed for sale we know of anywhere. Since our visit Mr. Robson writes that he has 44 Shorthorn calves on the farm at present, 21 of which are bull calves. He had one pair of twins.

Wm. Baldwin, Sr., of Manitou, showed us through his herd of Tamworth pigs. He has been raising this useful breed of swine the last few years and has a number of good specimens. The foundation stock was secured from A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Ont., the original sow of the herd, Springhank Sally, still doing good service on the farm. She is a well-made pig, with an extra deep side and an evenness of thickness which sets her forward as a splendid animal. British Champion, the boar being used, was imported from England in dam, and was horn in quarantine. He was good enough to be the sweepstakes winner in Winnipeg last year. There was a stock altogether of about 20 or 25 pure-bred Tamworths of various ages. A dairy herd of Holstein grades is headed by the pure-bred Holstein bull, Prince of the North, bred from the stock of A. & G. Rice, of Currie's Crossing, Ont. He is a fine bull, three years old, and was placed first at Winnipeg last year in his class. He is a thrifty, mellow-feeling fellow with a good weight of hind quarter and rather more thickness than is usual in the breed. A two-year-old heifer is the only pure-bred Holstein on the farm as yet, but she promises to make a good cow.

Henders Bros., of Treherne, showed us the two 2-year-old Clydesdale stallions imported this spring from Ontario. Lawrence Erskine, the older one, is by Erskine's Pride, and traces back on the sire's side to Prince Charlie, and on the dam's side to Prince of Wales. This young horse is a beautiful bay, a bold upstanding colt with considerable style, splendid crest for his age, and a decidedly strong, though not rough, head. The other colt, The Squire, was sired by Puritan, and his great-grandfather was Macgregor. He has not been brought forward quite as well as the other, but promises to finish into a well bodied, stylish horse. He will be just a little lower set. Both colts have splendid bone. They were not appearing at their best, being just on the way to recovery from an attack of influenza.

On different occasions we have noted the enterprise of John Wallace, Cartwright. During the past year he has erected a stock barn 100x60 ft., stone foundation, with cement above, reaching to the eaves. It is intended to add an addition, which will make the building an "L," 100 feet each way. An unusual feeding arrangement is used. A mauger extends in front of the cattle in the usual way. The back of the feed rack slopes into the feed passage from the top of the manger nearest to it. The portion of the rack through which the cattle eat is hinged at the bottom and set in such a way that when the feed is eaten out it will drop away from the head and rest upon the boards at the back. It is claimed, this gives the animals more room to lie down and get up, and thus economizes space. The Buckley patent water system is used and has given satisfaction. Up to the first part of June about 40 head of shippers were being fed for the markets. Mr. Wallace has some Hereford stock and had three or four nice young bulls in the stable. Maple Grove is one which was purchased from W. H. Hunter, of The Maples, Ont. We understand this bull was the winner of first place at Toronto and Guelph last year as a calf. Rock Lake is another yearling, which was second at Winnipeg last year, but we think the best of the bunch is Bulter, a last summer's calf, which is hard to beat. The lot are three nice ones, smooth and growthy, and are in good hands, as John Walde, the stockman, is an old hand with cattle and has forgotten none of the art.

A call at the farm of Steel Bros., of Glenboro, and a look through their Ayrshires was afforded our representative a few days ago. The Messrs. Steel are Scotchmen, having hailed from Ayrshire, and were in the dairy business in the old country before coming to Manitoba. When one knows this, he is not surprised to find that they have stuck to the cattle of their native shire and are carrying on a nice dairy business on their farm in the west. The dairy building, which is splendidly arranged, is fitted with a one-horse gasoline engine, geared to supply power to the separator, churn and pump. Among the herd we found about 22 pure-bred head of stock, besides a few grades. Out in the field the cows were looking well, although on short pasture. Jessie Wallace, the cow which was placed first last year at Winnipeg as aged cow, is milking well again this season. Bella, the winner in the 2-year-old class, has come on to be a fine cow, and shows splendid style in the head and through the shoulders. Both of these are cows hard to fault. Daisy Dean, a 2-year-old, not yet calved, is a fine beast. Her dam, Heather Bell, was sweepstakes dairy cow last year over all ages and breeds. There are a number of other cows of good style, some of them showing a splendid development of udder and free milking tendencies. Some few, strong in individual merit, have been debarred from registering further progeny on account of the revision in the herd books a year ago. The yearling bull, Surprise of Fairfield, purchased from W. M. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, Ont., and winner of 1st place last year at the Industrial as

# BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

## Prairie Home Stock Farm.

### Shorthorn & Ayrshire CATTLE

### Yorkshires-Berkshires-Shropshires

Large Stock always on hand to select from, hence the best place to buy.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.

JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.



bull calf, also sweepstakes as bull any age, has come on well the past year. He was sired by Surprise of Burnside, and has for his granddam Nellie Osborne (imp.), sweepstakes Ayrshire cow at the World's Fair. The young bull is of very stylish color, carries a noble head and is deep-chested, straight and handsome. We feel like predicting for him a good deal of usefulness. Royal Chief, the 2-year-old with which the second place was taken last year as a yearling, has done better the past year than up to a year ago. Cock-a-Bendie, a yearling of their own breeding, is in a number of respects a splendid bull and possesses a good line of breeding. Nine or ten calves had been dropped and were a nice lot, including a heifer of the Wallace family, which took our fancy very much.

A call at the farm of J. G. Washington, Ninga, is always of interest. The new Clydesdales were looking well, as were also the Shorthorns. The 4-year-old mare, Lydia, bred by D. & O. Sorby, and brought west a year ago, is a handsome and stylish beast, which had a strong string of show-yard winnings in the east. She is an animal which should do good service in such hands. An entire colt, rising two years, is a bold, rangy fellow, with good movement. He was appearing at a disadvantage, just recovering from an attack of influenza. The present head of the Shorthorn herd is Indian Warrior 2nd bred by Jos. Lawrence & Sons, sired by Indian Warrior, and out of Baroness Stanley 2nd. This bull is a roan four years old, used for some time by James R. Whyte, of Lyonshall, and is a beast we have heard of before as a strong number at the local fairs. He has a well made masculine head, a shapely neck, deep front and pretty well carried out quarters. Doubtless with Mr. Washington's care, and a combination with the blood already in the herd, he will get some excellent stock. Three young calves from Royal Hope, the former bull, are a fine lot. The female stock here always appears well. One 2-year-old heifer, Ninga Jubilee Queen, out of Prairie Queen, by Warrior (imp.), is an extra fine one, and will make a stylish cow. Another good one of the same age is Rosebud, a half-sister to Jubilee Knight, the bull raised by Mr. Washington and which is now used in the herd of N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn. Gem of Lake-side, a fine cow which has raised some excellent calves, was secured from the herd of R. McLennan, and has carried her good milking qualities with her. Mr. Washington reports sales this spring of bulls to James Maxwell, Ninga; Jas. R. Whyte, Lyonshall; Wm. Chapman, Lyonshall; and Geo. H. Otto, Starbuck; also a heifer to D. Hysop & Son, Killarney. He has purchased a heifer of the Clementina family from R. McLennan, Moropano.

D. B. Macleod, of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., is quite satisfied that the Winnipeg Fair of 1900 is going to be a success. His Company will, with their usual push, have even a better exhibit than in past years. It will pay anyone interested in threshers and engines to visit their exhibit or call at their offices, corner Princess and James Streets, if they wish to see what is new in the threshing line.

Newly Furnished throughout.  
All Modern Conveniences.  
Most centrally located Hotel to the Business part of the City.

DAVID W. BEAUBIER, PROPRIETOR

*The Palace Hotel*

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.  
Accommodating Porter meets all trains.  
Open Day and Night.  
Good Stabling in connection.  
Rates \$1.00 per day.

EIGHTH STREET, BRANDON, MAN.  
NEAR ROSSER AVE.

### A Satisfactory Experience.

Not only do horses like Herbageum and eat their hay with a greater relish, but by its use there is a saving in both hay and grain. It clears out worms, improves the blood, coat, eye and general appearance and increases the spirit, life and value of a driving horse ten per cent. It is very good for cows weak in the knees, is the best preventive of scouring and of constipation and in cases of bloody milk it is really excellent. As an economizer of food it will save ten per cent. and keep the animals in good health when on a coarse food. When milking heavy it maintains them in flesh and animals getting it are always fatter and their skin is softer and more pliable. Its use increases the quality of the milk, and the cream separates better, there is also more butter, which is of a finer flavor and in hot weather more solid.

When fed to cattle fattening the animals are not only improved in appearance, but they fatten in a shorter time, and results in weight, firmness and quality are good, the meat being better and finer flavored.

Calves getting it mature earlier and are larger and better in flesh. And in feeding sour milk its food value is increased by the addition of Herbageum. Herbageum fed to sheep improves the wool, cleans out ticks and is the best remedy for all their ailments.

It is also excellent for all kinds of poultry and is very good for hogs, keeping them strong in the legs and in good general health, with the skin clean and velvety, and for young pigs it is really the best thing in the world.—ILDEGE FODION, St. Urbain de Chateauguay, Que.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

For Horses, Cattle,  
Sheep and Hogs.

The best spring medicine made for horses.

4 Young (Golden Royal—24402—)

### SHORTHORN BULLS

Good size, grand feeders, in good growing order and from choicely-bred dams.

J. H. KINNEAR, Souris, Man.

### LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Four Boars of February litters at \$7.00 each, second litters now coming will be sold at \$5.00 each. First come, first served. Two first prize Boars at head of herd. Pairs not akin.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa.

FOR

### GALLOWAYS

Apply to

T. M. CAMPBELL,  
Hope Farm,

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, Man.

### JERSEYS.

I expect to again have a good exhibit of the great butter breed of cattle at

WINNIPEG and BRANDON FAIRS, and will be pleased to meet intending buyers and visitors.

### 4 BULLS FOR SALE

Including herd bull "Dean of Highfield," one yearling and two calves. W. V. Edwards, Souris, Man.

### SHORTHORNS COTSWOLDS

are what we are breeding and if you want anything in our line you may find it to your advantage to try us before buying elsewhere. D. HYSOP & SON  
Box 492, Killarney, Man.

2½ miles from station.

### SOMERVILLE & CO.,

STEAM MARBLE  
AND GRANITE WORKS

BRANDON,

Dealers in Marble and Manitoba Granite

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES,  
MANTELPieces,  
CEMETERY FENCING,  
TABLETS, ETC.

Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart,  
A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

When writing mention this paper

### WOOL Of All Kinds Wanted

BLACK OR WHITE, LONG OR SHORT,  
WASHED OR DIRTY.

Farmers and Dealers kindly send samples for prices. Sacks and tags furnished.

### THE MANITOBA FELT & YARN WORKS BRANDON, MAN.

**LIGHTNING WELL MACHY**  
IS THE STANDARD  
STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,  
GASOLINE ENGINES  
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR C2  
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS  
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.





**HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.**





### Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

#### A Depraved Appetite.

W. H. H., Deleau, Man.: "Please tell me through your paper why does a cow, which is apparently in good health, stand in the pasture and chew an old bone most of the time?"

Answer.—The cow chews bones because her system is craving for something which it requires but cannot obtain from the feed she is getting. Probably what she needs is either salt or lime. If she has been getting salt regularly, it must be the latter and you should give her some phosphate of lime in her feed every day.

#### Leucorrhœa.

Subscriber, Butterfield: "1. I have a mare that last winter appeared to be always in season, was served twice by horse this spring, and now is continually straining and passing water in small quantities; is getting very thin and weak, but eats heartily and is fairly keen. 2. Mare served soon after No. 1, discharged white matter for a time, then quiet for nearly a fortnight and then started again. Think it is the whites. Kindly give cause and cure."


Answer.—Both mares are suffering from leucorrhœa, which is a difficult trouble to cure by medicine alone, and success is seldom attained without local treatment. This consists in washing out the vagina with an antiseptic solution once or twice a day. To do this properly requires a suitable apparatus, and this is not often available at a farmer's establishment. An injection pump and about six feet of rubber hose with a nozzle is the proper appliance to use, but an efficient substitute can be manufactured out of a pail and some rubber hose. The hose is to be fastened to the bottom of the pail in such a way that the fluid in the pail will run out through the hose when permitted. This apparatus is used by filling the pail with the fluid, then, inserting the end of the hose in the vagina, raise the pail a foot or two above the mare's back. The fluid will pass gently through the tube and irrigate the diseased mucous membrane effectually.

The solution to use consists of creolin one part, warm water one hundred parts. This is a little more than a tablespoonful to a gallon, and a gallon at least should be used for each injection.

In addition to this local treatment, feed the mare liberally, and give her twice a day in her feed a teaspoonful of fluid extract of *hydrastis canadensis*.

#### Warts.

J. N., Alberta: "Kindly advise treatment for warts around the eye on a yearling heifer. I have applied castor oil



**FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE**

**LUMP JAW**

**QUICKLY CURED.**

Trade Mark.

A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**

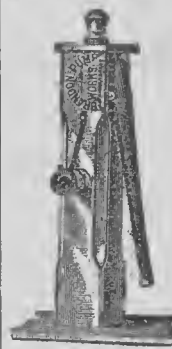
The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail.

Money cheerfully refunded if the remedy ever fails.

FREE:—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
St. George, Ont.

### BRANDON PUMP WORKS.



Elected over all  
**COMPETITORS**

and awarded the DIPLOMA  
for the best exhibit of

**PUMPS AND  
PUMP APPLIANCES**

at the Brandon Exhibition, 1899. A good stock of Wood and Iron Pumps always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agent for Hayes' Force Pumps and Myers' Brass lined Cylinder Pumps. Address—

**H. CATER, BRANDON MAN.**



Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

ROSSENDALE, MARCH 5TH, 1900.

MR. S. S. MAYER,

Dear Sir,—I bought a Chest of your Medicine, and I have used the Fever Medicine and it has given good satisfaction. I hurt a valuable horse across the kidneys. I used your Liniments as directed with surprising results. I have also used your Colic Medicine on a horse which I gave cold water to while hot, and which I believe I would have ruined had it not been for your Colic Medicine, and she soon got all right. I would not be without your Chest.

Yours truly, ALBERT PERKINS, Sec. 5, 10-9.

Prepared only by **S. S. MAYER, Cartwright.**

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



**Satisfaction All Around.**

It is one of the enjoyable things about our business that our patrons write us nothing but complimentary letters after using—

**MITCHELL'S ANTI LUMP JAW.**

It is the only absolutely sure cure for Lump Jaw in cattle; it is the only cure whose proprietors are willing to back it with a guarantee to cure, or give you your money back.

Send for our Free Book about Lump Jaw.

PRICE \$2.00  
Postpaid. **W. J. MITCHELL & CO., Winnipeg, Man.**

### LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

### SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

The Original

**Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip**

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

**FOR SHEEP.**

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

**CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.**

Cleanses the skin from all Insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders. Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

**NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.**

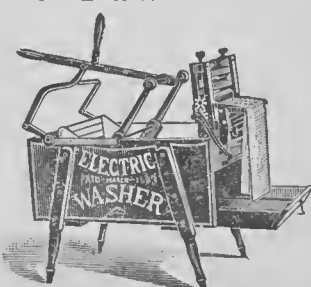
**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

### THE CELEBRATED ELECTRIC WASHER



Patented Mch. 10, '93, renewed Feb. 23, '99.

The greatest saver of household labor ever invented. Quick, Thorough and Reliable. Removes all the dirt without injury to the garment or strain upon the operator.

Write us for our descriptive

booklet. Agents wanted to represent us in every district. Terms liberal. Territory for sale.

Address **SEMMENS & SON,**  
168-174 York St., HAMILTON, ONT.

several times, but with no apparent effect."

Answer.—Apply formalin once a day to the surface of the wart, being careful not to let it get into the eye.

#### Probably Calculus, or Stone in the Bladder.

E. J. C., Pilot Mound: "I have a mare, about nine years old, which seems to strain considerably when making urine, which seems to be more or less blood, flows steadily, seems worse after driving; is not with foal, has not been taken to horse for about three years. Came on first in spring and then seemed all right until about a week ago. Seems to feel good and keeps in good flesh."

Answer.—The symptoms indicate the presence of a stone in the bladder. You should take the mare to a veterinary surgeon and have her examined. If a stone is found it can be removed by a comparatively easy and safe operation and the mare will be restored to health.

#### Rheumatism—Worms.

Subscriber, Greenway, Man.: "I have a mare sucking a colt which I have been working. I worked her during a rain, but when put in the stable for noon was quite dry, next morning was lame and stiff in one front leg, which in an hour or two went all over the body; is stiff and crippled now in all her joints. Would the rain have any effect on her, as she is a heavy milker? 2. I have a young horse which I have been working on the plough. He went off his feed; would stand humped up with his four feet close together, always wanting to rub hind quarter against the wall. Please prescribe."

Answer.—1. Your mare has an attack of rheumatism, the result, no doubt, of the wetting she got. Give her twice a day two drachms of salicylate of soda. Bathe the stiff joints in water as hot as can be borne, afterwards rub dry and apply a little linimentum saponis.

2. Starve the horse for twenty-four hours and then administer the following: Santonin half an ounce, oil of turpentine two ounces, linseed oil one pint. When this has operated resume ordinary feed and give twice daily one drachm of powdered sulphate of iron.

#### Sore Feet.

W. R. F., Rosenort, Man.: "I have a six-year-old horse that is very sore on his front feet. When I got him the inner part of his feet were so long that his whole weight rested on it and the frog. I pared his feet out to the natural shape and shod him, but he is no better. The frog is so sore that if he happens to step on a small hard lump, it makes him limp for several steps. It is very soft and sore to the touch. Would a blister help?"

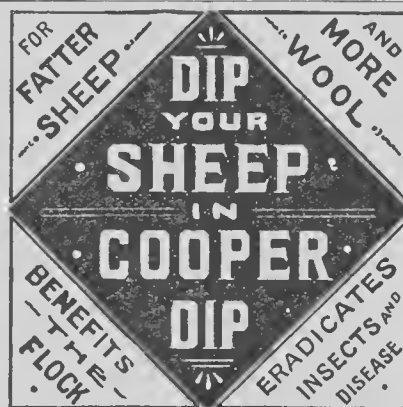
Answer.—Your horse appears to be pretty badly used up in the feet, probably the result of neglecting to keep them trimmed to the proper shape and length. The long toe has thrown the weight upon the navicular bone and tendon and put an undue pressure on the frog. The symptoms point to soreness in both those regions and he may have both navicular disease and thrush. You should pare away with a sharp farrier's knife all diseased frog, then sprinkle calomel over it and work it well up into the cleft of the frog. Shorten the toe of the foot as much as it will stand and apply a blister across the heels and back of the pastern. After the skin has recovered from the ef-

fect of the blister, say in a week, turn him out on the grass for a month or six weeks. A soft pasture will be the best. When you take him up again have him shod with bar shoes with heel caulks to raise the heel a quarter of an inch above the toe.

## Horse Owners I Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A SAFE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE  
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT



25 Gall. pkt., 50c.; 100 Gall. pkt. \$2.00; Case for 1000 Galls., \$16.00.

Agents—**Martin Bole & Wynne Co.,**  
WINNIPEG.  
Premiums to patrons. Get pamphlet from—  
**COOPER & NEPHEWS, 142 Illinois, St.,**  
CHICAGO

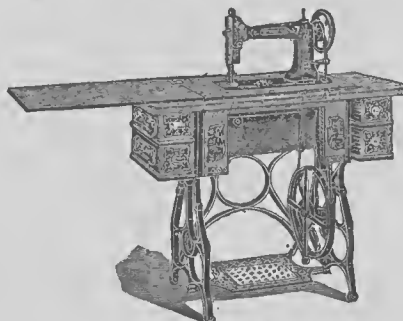
## F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.

Telephone 285

## THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE



## SEWING MACHINE

Makes both Lock and Chain Stitch; runs much faster than vibrating machines; no stop and start to the shuttle; uses short needle; has new Five-Stitch Ruffler and Pleater, and many other features which make it the most desirable machine to purchase.

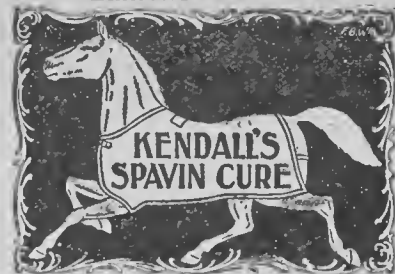
#### GOOD AGENTS WANTED

in all unoccupied territory. Apply to  
**GEO. NUNN, HAMILTON, ONT., GENERAL CANADIAN AGENT.**

—FOR SALE BY—

**TURNER & Co., Winnipeg, C. A. BENNER, Brandon**  
**MAYWOOD & Co., Portage la Prairie.**

## Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to



Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal.

West Lorne, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.  
Dear Sirs:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it Occult Spavin and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blister. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me one of your books and I studied it carefully and being resolved to do the utmost in favor of my beast, went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of your Spavin Cure and applied it strictly according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was completely cured and without leaving a blemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the horse good care and did some light work with him, wishing to see if it had effected a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure not only as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to any one that it may concern.  
Yours truly,  
SAMUEL TRITTEN.

Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address  
**DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.**

## ABERDEEN WARRIOR RANGE.

For Coal or Wood.  
With or Without Reservoir.



MANUFACTURED BY THE  
**COPP BROS. CO. Limited**  
Hamilton, Ontario.

This Magnificent New Range has been thoroughly tested with wood and coal. We guarantee it to cook and bake perfectly, and it is very economical in the consumption of fuel.

If you want the most beautiful and excellent stove in Canada, buy one of the ABERDEEN RANGES. They are made in several forms, with Tea Shelves, High Shelves or High Closets, either square or with reservoirs. Fitted with water fronts when so ordered.

Sold by the leading Hardware Dealers.

**M. CAMPBELL & CO., Winnipeg.**  
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.





### Some Properties of Milk.

By T. A. Wiancko, Churchbridge, Assa.

The many changes which milk undergoes when kept for any time are evidenced by the rapidity with which this valuable food sours, coagulates, changes its color, etc. Many of these changes are of a very complicated nature, and as yet comparatively little understood. The subject, however, is of such great practical importance to all dairymen that I need make no apology for the following remarks on some of the more common changes which milk undergoes under different conditions.

Milk begins to change from the moment it leaves the udder, and if not properly cared for may soon become unfit for use. The majority of these changes are due to the action of various forms of bacteria, which are constantly at work in the milk and produce equally various results. Milk furnishes a very congenial home and an abundance of food for most forms of bacteria. Some forms attack one milk constituent, and some another so that in a very short time a slow transformation of the various milk constituents takes place, which ultimately leads to the changes in the properties of milk so familiar to us all.

Milk, as it comes from the udder, is of practically uniform composition. If, however, we allow it to stand at rest for any length of time we find that the uniformity of its composition is disturbed by an accumulation which takes place more or less quickly on the surface of the milk, of minute fat globules, which form a part of the whole milk, and concurrently with this separation of the fat, a change in the color of the main body will be observed. The removal of the fat will lessen the opacity of the milk and render it more transparent, hence the bluish tinge so characteristic of skim milk.

After a time milk spontaneously coagulates and develops a sour taste. Before this takes place, however, an inspection of the milk would show that considerable change was taking place. From the time of its leaving the udder it is taken possession of by a class of bacteria known as lactic acid bacteria, from the fact that they produce lactic acid in milk by decomposing its sugar, which is present to the extent of about five per cent., and which is a very easily decomposable substance. These lactic bacteria are much influenced in the rate of their development by the temperature of the milk. This fact borne in mind will explain why the influence of heat has such a great effect in regulating the changes which take place in the milk. Rapid development of these bacteria takes place at temperatures above 60 deg. Fahr., and it is for this reason that milk should be cooled down at once after milking, if it is desired to keep the milk for some time. On the other hand, just as a low temperature is unfavorable for the development of bacteria, so is also a high temperature. Heating the milk to 155 to 160 deg. F., or above, checks fermentation and the development of lactic acid.

The effect of the formation of lactic acid, after it has reached certain proportions, is to cause coagulation of the casein matter of the milk, and the milk will also lose its amphioteric reaction, the al-

kaline alone remaining and gradually increasing in strength. This may take place to such an extent that a slight increase of temperature, or the addition of carbonic acid, will cause immediate coagulation of the milk, and finally the casein, even at ordinary temperatures, becomes coagulated. It is not definitely known just what reaction takes place when milk coagulates, but it is most probable that the casein is present in combination with lime, in which it acts the part of an acid, the compound being soluble. When the acid becomes sufficiently strong a decomposition is effected whereby the casein and lime are separated, and the former is precipitated in the form of a white insoluble mass, which encloses quantities of all the other constituents of the milk.

Coagulation may also be brought about by various precipitating reagents, such as dilute acid, salts, alcohols, etc., and by rennet, but it differs from the coagulation effected by spontaneous souring of the milk. In the lactic fermentation, and when milk is coagulated by rennet, the casein is precipitated as an adhesive mass while mineral acids, on the other hand, produce flocculent coagulation. That obtained by rennet differs slightly in composition from that obtained when the milk has soured spontaneously, the former contains most of the calcium phosphate, while the latter contains only traces of that substance. Other things being equal, the higher the temperature of the milk, up to about 150 deg. F., the less the quantity of acids or

other precipitating reagents will be required to effect coagulation.

Milk has been found to be amenable to many so-called strange "diseases." For example, it has been found to develop strange colored patches, red, yellow, green or blue, and to have its whole color changed. It was first supposed that these diseases, along with such others as premature curdling, assuming a bitter taste, becoming stringy, slimy, or of a soapy texture, were all due to conditions of food, to the pasture, to the soil, or to the illness of the animal, but we now know that such milk diseases are due almost entirely to bacterial life, and ought never to occur when proper care and cleanliness are exercised at all times in the dairy.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon heat and cleanliness as instruments in retarding many, if not all, of these changes. Cleanliness should be exercised in every way—the hands of the milker, the teats of the cow, in the stable, and in the milk pails and other dairy utensils.

An American in Cuba, writing to Hoard's Dairyman, says that milk retails in Havana at 50c. a gallon wholesale and up to 80c. retail. Butter brings about 75c. when not too hot to run off the table. Cow feed is easily grown and American enterprise is bound to lay hold on a business with such possibilities of profit in it.

## LISTER'S 'ALEXANDRA' AND 'MELOTTE' Cream Separators.

### TO THOSE WHOM IT CONCERNS:

In the last issue of THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, July 5th, being the Mid-Summer Fair Number, the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. published a testimonial from Mr. C. C. Macdonald, our Travelling Representative, written when he was Dairy Commissioner for this Province, 16th April, 1896, in which this statement occurs:—

**"When 837 lbs. was put through in the 1 hr. 2 min. above mentioned, the skim milk tested .02 per cent. of fat."**

Now, if this statement was correct it would go to prove that the Alpha Laval is a pretty good Separator, for that residue of fat means only 3½ oz. of butter left in 100 gallons of milk. In order to verify the statement our Manager, Mr. Wm. Scott, called at the Department of Agriculture, and requested the officials to open their vault and allow him to inspect their copy of the letter in question. He was told that all their transactions were for the benefit of the public, that they had no facts to conceal, and that his request would be granted with pleasure, and any similar request from any farmer of a like nature would at once be complied with. In the copy of the letter in the possession of the Department, the above sentence reads as follows:—

**"When 837 lbs. was put through in the 1 hr. 2 min. above mentioned, the skim milk tested .2 per cent. of fat."**

Which is a different story, as .2 means 3½ oz. of butter in 10 Gallons of milk. Now what is to be said about such deliberate falsification? We have said, in another place, that we welcome fair competition but are determined to expose falsehood wherever we find it. The facts in connection with this testimonial, which we have just stated, show that to arrive at the truth of some of the statements of the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. it is necessary to divide them by 10. Any pinchbeck Cream Separator will test down to .2 of fat in the skim milk, and if that Company desires to make good their claim of having the best Separator, they must produce more reliable evidence than this famous testimonial. If anyone desires to verify our statement, we refer them to "Letter Book 25" on file in the Department of Agriculture, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

## R. A. LISTER & Co., LTD.

232 KING STREET.

WINNIPEG.

### A Keen Separator Contest.

Just as we go to press word comes of a most exciting cream separator contest at the Portage la Prairie show, the result of the challenge thrown out by the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. to all rivals for a public test of their respective separators. The challenge was accepted by the R. A. Lister Co., and the judges appointed were Messrs. P. Cameron, Westbourne, T. Sissons and C. E. Grobb, Portage la Prairie. To each machine was given 200 lbs. milk at 85 deg. temperature. The score was as follows:—

	Dura- bility.	Clean Skim'g.	Easy Clean'g.	Easy Run'g.	Capa- city.	Totals
Melotte . .	15	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	20	22	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alpha . .	15	25	15	16	25	96

The Melotte was handled by C. C. MacDonald for the R. A. Lister Co. and the Alpha by C. Lindbach for the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. The contest was a neck and neck one and goes to show how very perfect are the machines now being offered to the farmers of the west.

The Brandon creamery since the first of April has made 50,030 lbs. of butter.

During the month of June, 17,000 lbs. of butter were made by A. A. Jory, at the Rapid City creamery. It sold for \$2,890.

The Red Deer government creamery, which has been in operation throughout the winter season, reports an output of 8,471 lbs. of butter for the month of May.

The Neepawa creamery has ceased operations for this season. Mr. Baird took charge of the business in the spring, but owing to the price that merchants were paying for butter, the creamery lacked sufficient patronage to make it pay and the directors were forced to close up.

A French scientist has discovered that by substituting pig's milk for cow's milk in the nursing bottles of the nation France will be filled a generation or two hence with a race of giants. He argues that on this infantile diet the Frenchman who for more than a hundred years has been growing more and more dwarfed, except in conceit, will become a Boer in avordupois and virility and a terror to his Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic and Slavonic neighbors.

Milk preservation is not a thing of yesterday. In Paris 70 years ago the milk vendors dosed it with cheap potassium bought from the grocers. The alkali was meant to check the acidulous fermentation of the milk. Carbonate of soda was also used to check souring, and it was also claimed that milk treated with carbonate of soda dissolved in water threw up more cream than milk allowed to stand in the ordinary dishes.

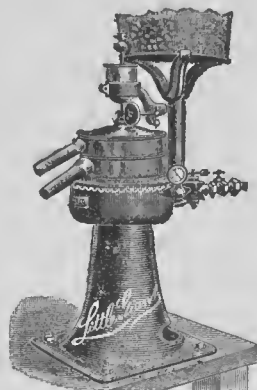
During the month of May the Holstein-Friesian Association approved of and recorded 37 cows in their Advanced Registry on performance. These cows were all tested for seven days by representatives from the Experiment stations. Ten aged cows made an average of 16 lbs. 6 1-5 oz. of 80 per cent. butter in the week, 9 cows, 4 to 5 years old, made 15 lbs, 10 1-10 oz.; 6 cows, 3 to 4 years old, made 14 lbs. 1 4-5 oz., and 14, under three years old, made 11 lbs. 14 4-5 oz.

One of the most up-to-date dairy farmers in South Dakota, C. H. Loucks, of Moody Co., is deaf and dumb. He is well read, edits the dairy column of the Dakota Farmer, has made a comfortable home, is extra well off, and is an all-round good man. There is another man of the same name in the same state, who owns a mouth, works his jaw and is an all-round demagogue of the most approved stamp, who has done more harm and less good to the farmers of that state than any other farmer in it. The contrast between the two men is certainly interesting.

## DOUBLE THE PROFIT

Can be made from cows by adopting the Moody-Sharples system of dairying.

It presumes first the use of the



## SHARPLES Little Giant SEPARATORS

THE ONLY MACHINES which can be used to profitable advantage under this improved system. All the milk is skimmed at home, and only the cream taken to the factory. It saves in time, saves in labor, saves in handling, etc. Above all, it saves all the skim milk from your own disease-free cows, right at home, fresh and sweet and worth four times as much as factory milk for feeding purposes. We have a special booklet on this subject, and mail it free to all enquirers. Tells all about the entire system and its many advantages.

ASK FOR BOOKLET No. 73.

The Sharples Co.

28-30-32 S. CANAL STREET,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

P. M. Sharples,

WEST CHESTER, PA.  
U. S. A.

Writing Advertisers, mention The Farmer.

## Testimonial!

Among the many Testimonials of the value of the "DE LAVAL ALPHA" Cream Separators, we call attention to the following endorsement from the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba:

Winnipeg, 16th April, 1896.

JOHN HETTLER, ESQ.,

Agent, "DE LAVAL" SEPARATOR, BOISSEVAIN, MAN.

Dear Sir.—At your request I submit the following in regard to the work done by the "De Laval" Separator, Baby No. 3.

We have had the Separator at work in the Dairy School all winter, and by repeated tests it has separated most successfully over 800 lbs. of milk per hour, although it is only guaranteed to do 600 lbs. per hour. One of these many tests goes to show that 837 lbs. of milk was put through the Separator in 1 hr. 2 min. When 690 lbs. was put through in an hour, the skim-milk tested but a trace of fat. When 837 lbs. was put through in the 1 hr. 2 min. above mentioned, the skim-milk tested .02 per cent. of fat. I have no hesitation in saying that your Separator is all that could be desired as a Cream Separator. The simplicity of its construction is a guarantee of its being handled successfully by even an inexperienced man.

Yours truly,  
C. C. MACDONALD,  
Dairy Superintendent.

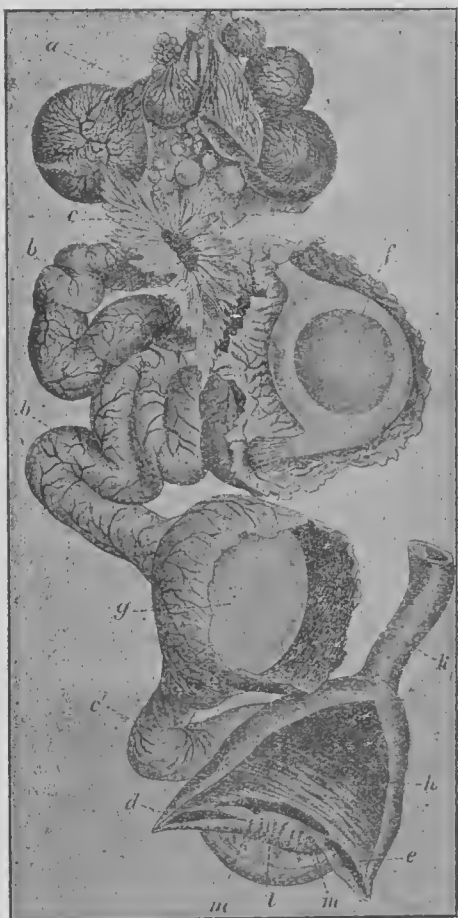
THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO., GENERAL AGENTS,

236 King Street, Winnipeg, Canada.



## The Production and Fertilization of an Egg.

This is a subject of great interest to every poultryman as there is nothing which causes so much disappointment as infertile eggs. A correct knowledge of the process of production and fertilization will assist breeders in understanding this vexed question. It also points out the absolute necessity for that healthy condi-



tion of the system which can only be obtained by proper and regular exercise. Dr. D. E. Salomon, chief of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, explains this subject very fully in a recent number of The Feather. To properly illustrate the subject the accompanying engraving, taken from his book, "The Diseases of Poultry," is given.

In this engraving the ovary is seen at "a," the spherical bodies being the eggs in different stages of development. It is only the yolk or yellow which develops in the ovary, this being the true ovum or egg. The ovum while it remains in the ovary is covered by two membranes which constitute what is known as the calyx. This calyx or ovarian capsule is connected with the rest of the ovary by a contracted base or pedicle through which the circulation is maintained.

Numerous bloodvessels are seen upon the surface of the calyx, and as the egg matures a white transverse line makes its appearance across the most prominent part, and this line on examination is found to be almost destitute of vessels,

such as exist being very minute and scarcely visible. This light colored band is called the stigma and begins to appear when the ova are about an inch in diameter. It increases in breadth, and the membranes become thinner as the ovum acquires its full size.

As the egg becomes fully mature, the capsule is ruptured along the stigma, this process being probably aided by pressure of the infundibular portion, "c," of the oviduct. An empty calyx from which an egg has recently escaped is seen in the engraving. The egg when free from the calyx passes into the infundibular opening of the oviduct "c" and is propelled in a rotary course by the peristaltic action of this tube. It has not gone far before the lining membrane of the oviduct secretes a dense layer of albumen which envelops it and is continued from each pole in the form of filaments which become twisted in a spiral by the rotary movement with which it progresses. The dense layer of albumen is called the membrana chalazifera and the filaments are known as the chalazoe. The illustration shows an egg at "f," at the time the first layer is deposited.

The egg is forced slowly along the oviduct and two more layers of albumen are deposited upon it. The first is only of medium density and the second still more soft and watery.

When the narrower part of the oviduct, called the isthmus, is reached dense layers of albumen are again secreted which form the membrana putaminis, or thin white skin which is familiar to all as being located just within the shell.

After this, the egg, now of ovate form with the small end towards the cloaca, passes into the uterine or shell-forming dilatation, where a thick, white fluid is secreted and deposited upon the membrana putaminis, and rapidly condenses to form the shell (see "g" in the illustration).

Having given this preliminary description of the development of the egg, the reader is prepared for a discussion of the question of the process of fertilization. In copulation the spermatozoa are deposited in the posterior opening of the oviduct. From this point they make their way along the tube in the opposite direction from that traversed by the egg. They are able to reach both the infundibular opening of the oviduct and the surface of the ovary.

It is plain that the spermatozoa are most likely to penetrate the yolk at the time when its coverings will offer least resistance to their movements. Some have supposed that the egg is fertilized before it leaves the calyx, but this is improbable, because it is then covered by two layers of dense and impenetrable membrane. It is, also, improbable that the spermatozoa can gain access to the yolk after the formation of the membrana chalazifera. For these reasons, it appears safe to conclude that impregnation occurs between the time the calyx is ruptured and the first dense layer of albumen is deposited.

If this conclusion as to the time of impregnation is correct, there can be but a comparatively short time during which the egg is in a condition to be fertilized. In order that fertilization should occur, it is necessary that the spermatozoa should be present in the anterior portion of the oviduct. The time required for the fertilizing elements to reach that part of the oviduct in sufficient numbers is not accurately known, and, no doubt, differs considerably in different cases. It is generally admitted, however, that some days must elapse after the hens are placed with the males, before the eggs can be relied upon for hatching purposes. There is, also, more or less uncertainty as to the length of time the spermatozoa retain their vitality and the period that eggs will

## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Headquarters for Single and Rose-Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians and Barred Plymouth Rocks. A grand lot of Breeding Birds for sale, to make room for 400 growing chicks.

Address—GEORGE WOOD,  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

## "ACME" POULTRY YARDS,

Boyd Avenue, Winnipeg.

Single-Comb White Leghorns,  
Barred Plymouth Rocks,  
Single-Comb Black Orpingtons.

Cockerels for sale on September 1st, from \$1 up.  
Trio of White Leghorn Chicks on Sept. 1st, \$3.50.  
A two-year-old White Leghorn Cock, \$2.00, and 10 Hens, at \$1.50 each.

W. A. PETTIT, Proprietor.

## Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Was on top again at last Poultry Show, winning 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 silver cup and several specials. Also special for highest scoring pen in exhibition of any breed.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

No more Turkeys for sale until fall. All young stock sold. I am breeding from two of the finest yards of half to three-quarter wild Turkeys as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS.

Send for 1900 Circular.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

**FRESH EGGS!** Send them to me guaranteed, and dated, for sale on commission and realize good prices. EGGS from FIRST PRIZE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR SALE. R. DOBLEAR, 1238 Main St., W'peg.

**90 Varieties** Choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and German Hares. All described and lowest prices in natural colored, descriptive, 60 page Book, mailed for 10c.  
J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa., U.S.A.

## S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ONLY

A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 2 1st, 1 2nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, 92 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 95½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 4 1st, 3 2nd and 1 3rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale.

J. G. TAYLOR, Woodstock, Ont.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—B. P. Rocks, B. B. Red Games, Pyle Games, Indian C. Games—all prize winning stock. \$1.50 for 13. I have a few good cockerels left for sale.

Box 74. Saml. McCurdy, Carberry, Man.



### EGGS.

LIGHT BRAHMA } per setting 1.50  
B.P. ROCKS }  
S.C.W. LEGHORNS } per setting 1.00  
S.C. BLACK " }

Muffed Tumbler Pigeons for sale

Rev. J. E. KIMBERLEY,  
Rounthwaite, Man.

## G. H. GRUNDY VIRDEN MAN.

Breeder of high-class

Box 688.

BARRED ROCKS, S.I. WYANDOTTES,  
B.R. GAME BANTAMS.

My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds.

Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

be fertilized after the withdrawal of the male. In this respect, also, there is no doubt much difference with different individuals and under various conditions. From one to two weeks is the usual period, but the extremes have not been definitely determined.

If you are going to start in the poultry business next season start now.

An incubator for ostrich eggs is the latest new thing in poultry farming. A 30-egg incubator was a recent export from England to the Cape of Good Hope.

It will profit the breeder but little to have raised a large number of choice chicks this season if he does not succeed in getting them into other hands at good prices. Now is the accepted time for the fancier to plant an advertisement in The Farmer. In no other way can the stock be successfully disposed of. The non-advertising breeder is he who fails—always.

There are a great many untruths believed for the reason that they are so constantly told. We scarcely ever read a poultry journal now, in this season of the year, but what we note the statement that it is best to keep the chicks confined mornings till the grass is dry, the dew has disappeared. Don't you believe it. If you can safely leave your brood-coop doors open all night, do so. Allow the chicks the opportunity of getting out as early in the morning as they like. They will pick up worms and bugs sufficient to afford a good breakfast—a far better breakfast than you or I will be able to supply them. Of course we will feed them in the morning, but several hours later, for you and I do not "get up" with the chicks—not every morning.—American Poultry Journal.

### Summer and Fall Fairs.

Winnipeg . . . . .	July 23-28.
Minnedosa . . . . .	July 31.
Brandon . . . . .	July 31 to August 3.
Strathcona . . . . .	August 1 and 2.
Fort Qu'Appelle . . . . .	August 2 and 3.
Prince Albert . . . . .	August 3.
Moosomin . . . . .	August 7 and 8.
Neepawa . . . . .	August 7 and 8.
Souris . . . . .	August 7, 8, 9.
Oak River . . . . .	August 8.
Regina . . . . .	August 8 and 9.
Wapella . . . . .	August 10 and 11.
Strathclair . . . . .	August 21.
Brandon (Horticultural) . . . . .	August 23 and 24.
Toronto . . . . .	August 27-Sept. 8.
Hamlin (Minnesota) . . . . .	Sept. 3-8.
Milwaukee (Wisconsin) . . . . .	Sept. 10-14.
Yankton (South Dakota) . . . . .	Sept. 10-14.
Calgary . . . . .	Sept. 12 to 15.
Mandan (North Dakota) . . . . .	Sept. 18-21.
Lethbridge . . . . .	Sept. 19 and 20.
Manitou . . . . .	September 25 and 26.
Whitewood and Broadview . . . . .	Sept. 26.
Alameda . . . . .	Sept. 26.
Dauphin . . . . .	September 26 and 27.
Birtle . . . . .	September 27.
Morden . . . . .	Sept. 27 and 28.
Neisfall . . . . .	Sept. 27.
Saskatoon . . . . .	Sept. 28.
Crystal City . . . . .	Sept. 28.
Pilot Mound . . . . .	October 2 and 3.
Wetaskiwin . . . . .	October 3.
Lacombe . . . . .	October 3.
Greenfell . . . . .	October 3 and 4.

Returns from the wheat prospects for this year at the Indiana statistician's office indicate that this year's crop will be but 80 per cent. of the average.

In Nebraska some boys have hit on a curious way of catching rabbits. They carry with them a coil of hose about an inch in diameter, which they pay out down the hole until the bottom is reached, meanwhile drawing the mouth of a sack over the hole. A cheerful shout down the hole brings the rabbit out at his best pace, plump into the sack. The hose evidently does the business as quickly as a ferret, with no vexatious delays.

### LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and stray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or stray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered onto a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

#### Impounded.

Balcarres, Assa.—One mare, aged, buckskin, black points, small white star on forehead, 15 hands high, branded W P on right hip, leather halter on; one yearling filly, cream, white stripe on face, three white feet; one horse, 4 or 5 years old, roan, black points, small white star on forehead, two white hind feet, brand on right shoulder looks like round-topped T, about 16 hands in height. John Morton, N.W. qr. 28, 21, 11.

Oak Lake, Man.—One brown broncho mare, star on forehead, two white hind feet, mane clipped, branded on left shoulder, shod on front feet. J. Casey, 32, 9, 23.

West Selkirk, Man.—One dark bay mare weighing about 1,100 lbs., ten years old. E. Quickfall.

#### Lost.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One cow, spotted red and white, four years old, branded G B on hip. Reward. Geo. Brandon.

Roland, Man.—One grey heifer, two years old, tail clipped, lost about 15th June from herd near Myrtle. S. Wakely, 28, 4, 4.

Sintaluta, Assa.—One broncho mare, brown, supposed to be in foal, one hip down, weight about 1,200 lbs., branded F M on left hip. Reward, \$5. Israel Blakeley.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—One white cow, with light red on shoulder and split in ear. About 5 years old. Jas. A. M. Johnston, 34, 11, 16.

#### Estray.

Ellisboro, Assa.—One mare, sorrel, white stripe on face, had halter on, weight about 1,000 pounds; one mare, bay, halter on, weight about 1,000 lbs. H. Edwards.

Hilton, Man.—Strayed on to my premises on or about 20th of June, two young mares, branded P B, one on right, the other on left shoulder; one with stripe; one with star on forehead; both have halters on; also one dark horse, aged, branded O on left hip. William Notman, 16, 6, 16.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—One filly, yearling or two years, bright bay, crooked white stripe on forehead, black mane and tail, driver. J. R. Brown, 22, 18, 14 w2.

The Dauphin Agricultural Society are showing their enterprise in purchasing, clearing and fitting up grounds of thirty acres in extent. The work is a credit to a town not yet four years old.

## DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.

The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

**95 Per Cent.** Hatches are often reported by those who use these Incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

"THE POULTER'S GUIDE" (new edition) 15 cents by mail.

**O. ROLLAND,**  
24 St. Sulpice St., MONTREAL.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

**A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN**

Has for sale most of his breeders in Barred and White Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. These are first class breeding stock and won several prizes the past year. Will have young stock for sale in fall.

## Contagious Abortion

CAN POSITIVELY BE CURED!  
OR PREVENTED BY USING

## WEST'S FLUID

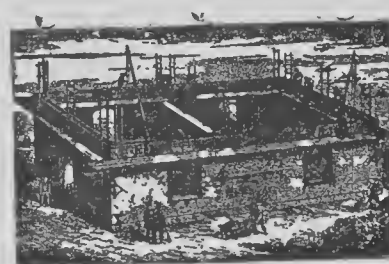
Which is a cheap and most effective Disinfectant, simply because it is a strong antiseptic, and destroys the germs upon which such conditions depend.

90c per ½-gal. can; \$1.50 per one gal. can. Circulars specially prepared by a Veterinarian.

**THE WEST CHEMICAL CO.,**  
Department "N," TORONTO, ONT.

Headquarters for "Standard" Sheep Dip.

## DRAKE'S SYSTEM OF CONCRETE BUILDING.



For public buildings, dwellings, barns, stables, etc. is the best kind of building to have, because it is **More Durable, Fire Proof, Frost Proof.** Warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other kind of construction. **CEMENT CONCRETE FLOORS** for stables, barns, cellars, etc. The most durable floor obtainable. Portland and Battle's Thorold Cement kept in stock at manufacturers' prices.

**G. J. DRAKE, CONCRETE BUILDER, TWO CREEKS, MAN.**

## SPECIALISTS

This is the day of Specialists, and we are Specialists in repairing. If your watch has not been giving satisfaction, send it to us, and we will guarantee satisfaction. Don't delay, as that often means ruin to a watch's delicate organization. We guarantee work for one year, and we will pay charge for carriage one way.

**Andrew Co.**  
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,  
McIntyre Block, - WINNIPEG.



## MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, July 19th, 1900.

The recent rains created a decidedly better feeling in trade circles. The most active business is being done in groceries, provisions and fruits. Just now most business houses are preparing for the exhibitions. The recent rains have raised the rivers so that logs can be floated and the saw-mills are busy again. The trade in farm implements has fallen off considerably. In the two Dakotas and Minnesota dealers expect to have much of their stock left on their hands. This is not pleasant, as prices are likely to be lower next year. During the past six months the number of failures in Canada was the smallest in eighteen years. Bank clearings continue to show an increase. Money is scarce in business circles and country collections are poor.

## Wheat.

Since the middle of June there has been a good deal of sensational movement in wheat, but the net results so far as it affects the prospect of higher prices for the grower is not very encouraging. This day month the market at Chicago jumped up about 4 cents from the prices quoted the day before. The occasion of this jump was the report of shortage in the northern winter wheat states and the three great spring wheat states of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Chicago was quoted at 79c. and Fort William 80c. Since then 94c. was one day reached at Fort William, but could not be sustained. The crop reports were worked in the wheat pit for all they could do, one day up the next down, as the bulls or bears predominated. The net result is that to-day Chicago goes 76c. and Fort William 80c., with little doing on the local market. Railroad companies and stock speculators have recently made a great sound about the wonderful results of recent rains, but the noise cannot alter the cold facts of the situation. The U. S. government crop report for July 1 shows Ohio and Indiana with 25 per cent. of a crop. North Dakota 30, South Dakota 44, and Minnesota 48. These reports have been carefully tested by a special agent sent out by the government.

Loose talk has been indulged in by our own newspapers regarding our crops, and when the threshers' reports come in their floathiness will be fully demonstrated. In spots where only limited quantities are grown, there will be a fair yield, but in the southern half of Manitoba, from which most of our wheat has always come, the rain came three weeks too late to do any good worth speaking of to all early sown wheat, though that on summer-fallow is much better than stubble wheat, a good deal of which has been or will be plowed down as manure, or cut for the little feed it will give and then be plowed. Take Souris as an example. Mr. McCulloch, of the flour mill, writes on July 12: "Our first sown crops have nearly all gone back and what is not plowed down will be very light. Later crops are picking up a little, but won't be half a crop." From Regina eastward, in spite of gushing statements from reporters, the yield will only be moderate and wheat on the Saskatchewan cuts a poor figure as a help to the total average. The cold truth on this question of crop yield is better for the farmers than whole columns of boom talk and if there is an average of 7½ bushels from Winnipeg to Regina it is more than we expect to see.

Chief Inspector Horn has handed in to the Board of Trade his report for the year ending June 30, 1900. It goes to show that for quality the crop of 1899 has never been surpassed. The percentage of

smut and frosted was very small and over 86 per cent. of the whole was of the best class of wheat. The returns for oats, barley and flax are no criterion of either the quantity or quality of those crops as only a small percentage of them passes through the inspector's hands. The figures for the year are as follows:

WHEAT.		Bushels.
Cars*		
8	—Extra Manitoba hard . . . . .	6,640
22,140	—1 hard . . . . .	18,876,200
4,053	—2 hard . . . . .	3,363,990
1,608	—3 hard . . . . .	1,409,340
1,035	—1 northern . . . . .	859,058
76	—2 northern . . . . .	63,080
35	—3 northern . . . . .	29,880
35	—1 white fufe . . . . .	29,880
4	—2 white fufe . . . . .	3,320
27	—1 spring . . . . .	22,410
359	—1 frosted . . . . .	297,970
116	—2 frosted . . . . .	96,280
31	—3 frosted . . . . .	25,730
661	—1 rejected . . . . .	548,630
424	—2 rejected . . . . .	351,920
848	—No grade . . . . .	703,840
73	—Condemned . . . . .	60,580
12	—Feed . . . . .	9,960

31,637  
\*830 bushels per car. 26,258,710

OATS.		Bushels.
Cars*		
54	—1 white . . . . .	64,800
346	—2 white . . . . .	415,200
191	—2 mixed . . . . .	229,200
13	—No. 3 . . . . .	15,600
58	—Feed . . . . .	69,600
11	—Rejected . . . . .	13,200

673  
\*1,200 bushels per car. 807,600

BARLEY.		Bushels.
Cars*		
4	—3 extra . . . . .	4,000
47	—No. 3 . . . . .	47,000
2	—Rejected . . . . .	2,000
24	—Feed . . . . .	24,000

77  
\*1,000 bushels per car. 77,000

FLAX.		Bushels.
Cars*		
37	—No. 1 . . . . .	33,300
22	—No. 2 . . . . .	19,800
11	—Rejected . . . . .	9,900

70  
\*900 bushels per car. 63,000

From the Manitoba December crop bulletin and the estimate by the Territorial government we get the following figures:

	Acres.	Bushels.
Manitoba . . . . .	1,629,996	27,922,230
Territories . . . . .	363,523	6,915,663

Total estimated yield . . . . . 34,837,893  
Exported . . . . . 26,258,710

Balance to account for . . . . . 8,579,183

Of this balance in the hands of the farmers at least 2,750,000 bushels were required to sow the acreage put in this spring. Then about 2,000,000 bushels are required to furnish bread for our people, leaving 4,304,183 bushels unaccounted for, supposedly in the hands of farmers. Just what this actual amount is it is impossible to find out and only a guess can be made of the difference between the stocks in farmers' hands June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1900. It would appear that although the estimated yield in the Manitoba December bulletin was reduced over four million bushels from the August bulletin, it was still several millions too high.

Cars inspected for the week ending 14th July, 1900:—Wheat, one hard, 88; two hard, 57; three hard, 33; other grades, 26; total, 204 cars.

## Oats

Oats, especially when not too early sown, have made a great advance since rain came, but everybody expects a light total yield, and good oats on track at Winnipeg are to-day worth 40 cents, with no prospect of going lower.

## Barley.

Nothing is moving, one car sold yesterday at 42c.

## Flour and Feed.

Ogilvie's—Hungarian, \$2.40; Glenora patent, \$2.25; Manitoba, \$1.70; XXXX, \$1.35; Cornmeal, \$1.50; Rolled Oats, \$1.90. Lake of the Woods: Five Roses, \$2.40; Patent, \$2.25; Medora, \$1.70; XXXX, \$1.35.

Bran, \$13.50; Shorts, \$15.50; Corn Chop, \$22.50.

## Cattle.

Range cattle are in very fine condition and beginning to move out. P. Burns, of Calgary, is reported to be offering \$3.40 per cwt. at western points. Gordon, Ironside and Fares are exporting grass fed steers. The price at present is 3c. to 3½c., with possibly ¼c. higher for extra choice lots. How long these figures will remain is hard to say, as the demand for ships to carry troops to China by European powers will surely cause a rise in ocean rates and consequently lower prices for cattle, or possibly the rate will be so high as to make export impossible.

Choice dressed beef we quote at 6c. to 7c. Veal is in good demand at 8c.

## Sheep.

Western stock is hardly ready yet, supplies coming in from the east. Price nominally 4½c. Dressed mutton, 10c. Lamb, 12c.

## Hogs.

A fair supply is coming in and prices are unchanged at 5c. a pound for best hogs weighed off the cars here. Dressed pork, 6½c. to 7c.

## Butter and Cheese.

Creamery Butter.—The market the past week has been very unsteady. Prices have remained steady in B.C., but Montreal prices have advanced ¼c. in the last six days, ranging from 18½c to 20½c. The dry weather in Ontario, in the Eastern States, combined with shortness of pasture, all tend toward higher prices. Locally the price runs from 17c. to 18c. at the factories. One well-known authority thought factories should have 18c.

Dairy Butter.—Some of the dairy butter coming in is good enough for export if there were only more of it in a lot. The price runs all the way from 12c. to 16c., according to quality, on a commission basis of 10 per cent. Receipts are liberal.

Cheese.—Receipts moderately large and the demand good. Large cheese, 9½c. to 9¾c. for best large size and 9c. to 9¼c. for small.

## Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry is in good demand, but the receipts are very light. We quote spring chickens, 30c. to 50c. per pair. Fresh killed fowl, 12½c. per pound, live turkeys, 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—Supplies are coming in fairly well and market firm. Jobbers are selling to retailers at as high as 14c.

## Hides.

Prices are arranged on a basis of 6c. to 6½c. for No. 1 inspected.

## Wool.

No change; 8c. to 8½c. for unwashed, according to quality. 12½c. for washed.

Calgary exhibition directors will offer \$6,000 in prizes at their September show.

The total number of homestead entries in the Territories during 1899 was 4,337, as against 2,009 during the year previous.

Serious damage has been done round Medicine Hat by prairie fires. One that was started by lightning burnt over a large area. The abundant herbage of previous seasons was thoroughly dried and it was only a timely rainfall that prevented much more serious damage.

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada  
between Lake Superior and the Pacific  
Coast, and issued on the 5th and  
20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year,  
in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.25 (6s. ster-  
ling).

WINNIPEG, JULY 20, 1900.



## THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

During the past few weeks the weather has been all that could be desired. Farmers as a rule are feeling more hopeful as late crops all promise well, and, if the season keeps free of frost long enough, much of the late crop will be ripened. This would go to help out the effects of the drouth. The assurance of plenty of feed has greatly changed the situation with many. There will yet be plenty of hay. The rains came too late to make a good crop of the wheat. It has been greatly benefitted, but the country must make up its mind for less than half a crop. There are individual fields here and there that will give a good yield, while some sections will give a fair average yield, but these are not the rule. Reports from the Edmonton and Prince Albert districts show that full crops are expected. At St. Louis, near Prince Albert, Dr. Fletcher, while on his recent institute trip, saw wheat as high as his shoulder. We should be thankful that our conditions are not as bad as our neighbors to the south of us, where very large areas have been plowed down. True quite a few acres have been plowed down in Manitoba, but nothing like as many as to the south of us.

## CHEAP BINDER TWINE.

It is reported from Kingston that arrangements are being made to send a shipment of 100 car-loads of binder twine to Manitoba and the Northwest from the Kingston penitentiary. This twine is to be distributed over the country and sold at actual cost by agents of the Department of Agriculture.

The Farmer does not vouch for the truthfulness of this report, but is in full accord with the principle upon which the government is acting in giving the farmers the twine at actual cost. We think, however, that the government has chosen an inopportune time to start this innovation. The intention to follow this policy should have been made known many months ago, as the contracts for twine are made early in the new year. Implement men, therefore, feel much injured by this action of the government, and especially so this year, when owing to the drouth they will not be able to sell one-

half the supply they have laid in to meet the regular crop without this extra competition.

## THE SUMMER INSTITUTES.

The summer institute meetings throughout Manitoba have come and gone. The Farmer has made diligent inquiry of the speakers in regard to the success of these meetings and has noted carefully the reports given in the local newspapers. One thing has characterized these reports, it is that the attendance was small at the great majority of the meetings. A common complaint, one which has been heard on all sides, was that the notice given of the meetings was far too short and in some cases conflicted with other meetings which owing to the shortness of time could not be changed. The complaint as to shortness of time is a reasonable one, because the time was short. The act requires the meetings to be held in June, and though the programme of meetings was arranged for some time previously, it was impossible to announce it until the new C.P.R. time table was out for fear speakers could not make the necessary connections. As soon as this was definitely known, the programme was issued, but in some cases too late to be announced in the local papers, and to give that notice all would like to get.

The June meetings, we believe, have never been nearly so well attended as the winter ones and it is a question the department should consider whether it would not be the better plan to discontinue the June meetings and hold one set of meetings early in the winter to open up the institute work and another late in the winter, or early spring, to, as it were, draw it to a close. The summer season is a short and always a busy one.

But all the blame for small attendance cannot be laid to insufficient notice. There is apparently an indifference on the part of farmers about attending. This The Farmer thinks a sad mistake on their part. We have yet failed to find that where a few farmers get together they cannot talk over their experiences and learn lessons from one another. An institute meeting is only this on a larger scale.

The Farmer is in full accord with the action of the Department in uniting the work of the agricultural societies and the

institutes. The success of this move is going to come back largely on the officers of the society and especially the secretary, who must be a pushing, energetic man, one who would see that notice of a meeting was sent out even if it was short.

Then the Department must announce their programme as early as possible. Where a series of meetings are being arranged for there must necessarily be a certain amount of arbitrariness about the plan, but there should be as little of it as possible, and this can be largely got over by giving sufficient notice or submitting a rough draft of a group of meetings some time before-hand, so the officers can plan for it. With a strong pull and a pull altogether the institute work can be made a power for good in our midst. The Farmer will be pleased to hear from its numerous readers suggestions as to how the institute meetings can be improved and made more helpful and interesting.

## A DAIRY EXCHANGE.

Last year The Farmer pointed out the good work that could be accomplished by the dealers in dairy products forming an exchange, with an inspector who would grade all products offered and then all goods would be bought and sold on grade. Efforts were made at the time to get the dealers together, but somehow it fell through. Efforts are again being made to form an exchange this season, but so far they have not been fruitful. Some such organization is needed to correct the evils that have crept into the dairy business. A case in point will illustrate what we mean. Some time ago the make of a certain cheese factory sold at a premium because well made and well cured. The other day, emboldened by his previous success, the same maker placed on the market a lot of cheese only seven days out of the hoops. His cheese was refused by the buyer who gave him the premium because too green, but on being hawked around town the cheese was bought by another firm at a cent advance on the going price. Had this cheese been graded at an exchange it would have been sent home for the curing process to be continued until the cheese had reached a marketable condition. The curing can of course be completed by the firm that bought it, but that is not the point. It is

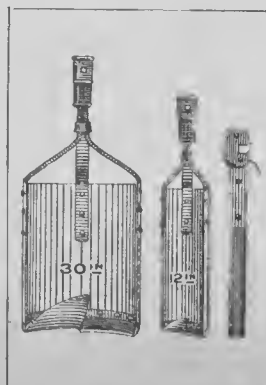
## THE BRANDON Machine Works Co. Ltd. Brandon, Manitoba.

MANUFACTURING

## WELL - BORING OUTFITS

Along with their General Line of Work.

ASK PARTICULARS  
AND SECURE A GOOD ARTICLE.



the lesson given this maker, and others, that they can sell at full market price, and even a better one, their half finished product. Of what use to spend money in giving instruction in dairy matters when it is all nullified in this way? The firm which bought this cheese have not the true interests of the dairy business at heart or they would not buy such green cheese. Judging by their actions, we do not believe they have enough good sense to ripen that cheese properly, but will send it out at once to be eaten and thus again injure the dairy business. The same foolish firm have paid as high as two cents above the market price, above its actual value, for dairy butter. This encourages the country merchants to put up the price of butter, with the result that where there are creameries they have to shut down, as at Neepawa. This kind of work does harm, retards the advancement of the best interests of dairying and could all be done away with if an exchange were formed, and all products graded and sold on merit. We hope to see this accomplished in the near future.

—The entries in the competition at the Industrial for three best loaves made from Ogilvie's Hungarian flour are now away up in the hundreds and still they come.

—Lorette cheese factory was burned on the 17th, also about 6,000 lbs. of cheese. The work of rebuilding will be commenced at once.

—J. A. Rudick has arrived at Ottawa from New Zealand, and his work will be at the port of Montreal, where he will have charge of the butter and cheese exported to the old country. He will also act as arbiter between buyers and sellers. The Farmer wishes him every success in his new work.

—The finance department at Ottawa state that the revenue collected during the year ending June 30th, 1900, exceeds all expenditure and leaves a balance to the good of about a million dollars. The revenue for the year just closed exceeds that of 1899 by \$4,336,441.

—Every now and then we find people with no particular fitness for anything trying this, that and the other thing because somebody they know was successful along that line. In due time they find there is no money in it for them, but quite forget that they found no profit in it just because they had never learned it enough to make it a success.

—Four representatives of the Imperial Government of Japan landed recently in the U.S. to make purchases of pure-bred stock to improve the breeding stock of the flowery kingdom. They will inspect the leading herds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and make purchases of what they think suitable animals. Later they will visit England and make further purchases.

—Good work was accomplished at the international good roads convention held at Port Huron the first week of July. Canada was well represented, especially Ontario. It was found that Ontario leads in the matter of road reform. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the state should assist in constructing the leading roads of a country, because of their great advantage in developing the country. The convention will do good. Steps were taken towards forming a permanent



**John Davidson.**  
(Ashburn, Ont.)

Judge of Beef Cattle, Winnipeg, 1900.



**G. D. Holden,**  
(Owatonna, Minn.)

Judge of Poultry, Winnipeg, 1900.



**Prof. J. A. Craig,**  
(Iowa Agricultural College)

Judge of Horses, Winnipeg, 1900.



**Thos. Teasdale,**  
(Concord, Ont.)

Judge of Sheep and Swine, Winnipeg, 1900.



**C. A. Murray,**  
(Winnipeg, Man.)

Judge of Milk Test, Winnipeg, 1900.

## The Winnipeg Exhibition.

Next week brings round the week of the year for many city people and for many farmers also. Stockmen especially have this week in view during a good portion of the year. As this is the closing year of the 19th century, special effort has been made to make this year's exhibition much better than any in the past. The exhibit of live stock promises to be large and of great interest and the special attractions are said to be much better than anything yet given. The fireworks display each evening will be a representation of the surrender of Cronje, the Boer general, at Paardeberg, where the Canadian troops won great honor. The scenes for this display have a frontage of 700 ft., some of them being 46 ft. high. An artificial lake is being made with holes in it in which dynamite will

be exploded, throwing water 50 ft. high, 500 men, 10 pieces of artillery and 30 horses will take part in this grand display. The opening of the exhibition by Lord & Lady Minto is another feature that will draw a large crowd the first day. It is expected that American day will be one of the biggest days of the week. Be sure and look up The Farmer's tent when on the grounds.

Joseph Maw & Co., Winnipeg, are this year excelling themselves not only in the way of illuminating their magnificent premises on the Market Square, but also by a

good roads association for Canada and the United States.

—It is very satisfactory to note that the attempt of the Standard Oil Company to gain undue advantage by getting the railroad companies of Canada to give them preferential rates has been defeated by the railway committee of the Dominion parliament.

Don't keep the mouth open out of doors; learn to breathe through the nose. This simple prescription is a great preventive of throat and lung troubles.

Richard Brown, well borer and driller, of Carman, reports having put down about seven or eight wells in that district this season. The wells have mostly been between 100 and 150 feet deep, and good success has been attained in the way of getting water, which fact is a very gratifying one, as a good supply of water is rather hard to secure in some parts of that country.

display of vehicles which will prove an education in itself. The firm are now in their ninth year, and the success which has attended their efforts is attributable to genuine business treatment of their customers, accompanied by a very desirable line of goods. It has been their aim not to accomplish many things in an ordinary way, but to devote their time to the study of a few important lines, and they have succeeded well. While carriages are perhaps their principal line, their windmill business has kept abreast of the growing needs of the West, until to-day their name appears upon a very satisfactory proportion of the windmill vanes throughout the country. Their other lines are bicycles, cutters, harness, hay presses and municipal road-making machinery, and if it is found impossible to personally inspect the display in their show rooms, they will doubtless be pleased to mail descriptive catalogues to those who are interested in any of the goods handled by them.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

What We say We Do, We Do Do!!

Will  
Cut  
Anything.



These  
are  
the  
Grass  
Savers.



Will  
Clean  
Up  
Every-  
thing.

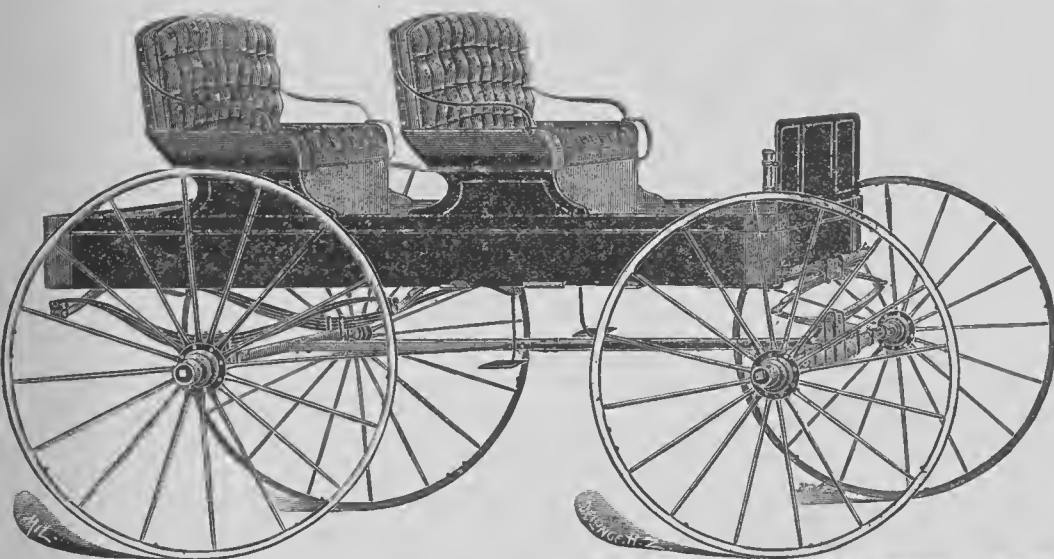
**M**

ake Hay whilst the Sun Shines---So says  
the Proverb.

**McCORMICK**

OWERS & RAKES used by all progres-  
sive Farmers.

ake the work light and the returns heavy



Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons  
of every description.

For prices write to—

**Johnston & Stewart,**

GENERAL AGENTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**THE MITCHELL WAGON**

The Wagon that has given universal satisfaction for  
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS.

**Mitchell & Lewis Co.,**

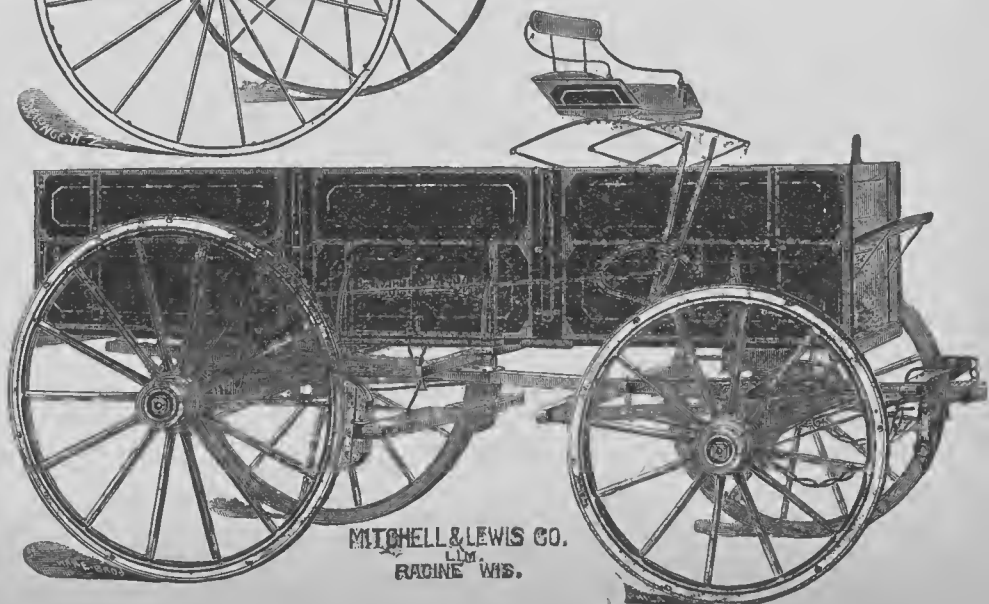
LIMITED.

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

—THE—

**MITCHELL WAGON.**



MITCHELL & LEWIS CO.  
RACINE WIS.





While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

#### Weeds in Walks.

"One of Your Subscribers" sends the following: "Feeling sure that thousands of subscribers to your valuable paper would like to know how to prevent weeds from growing up through slat walks and in other similar places, or, for that matter, in gravel walks, may say, I have found that the most satisfactory way to remedy this trouble is by using a solution made with one tin of Gillett's Lye to about four gallons of water. For use between slats in walks, it is necessary to be careful not to get any of the solution on the paint or woodwork. It must be poured down between the slats carefully, and the result will be that the weeds and grass will be killed and in this way hundreds of nice houses in this city and elsewhere can be made still nicer in appearance, as, to my mind, nothing looks much worse than to see a walk uncared for. For use on a gravel walk or road, the solution can be sprinkled on with an ordinary watering can."

#### Local Government Taxes.

Subscriber, Calgary, Alta.: "I have a lease of Dominion Government lands in a local improvement district. Nothing is mentioned in the lease about taxes. Can the local improvement district force me to pay taxes, and if so have I any redress from the Dominion Government?"

Answer.—The answer given to this question in June 5th issue, page 422, conflicts with the ruling laid down by the department of the Attorney-General of the Northwest Territories, which is that a settler on Dominion lands in the Territories, or on lands held by him under lease, is assessable for his occupancy of such lands. Where a settler lives outside the local improvement district and has no chattels in the district there may be some trouble in collecting the taxes, but it has already been proved that the taxes imposed on lands held under lease can be collected in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement Ordinance.

#### A Home Made Header.

Farmer, Souris, Man.: "I have been looking at the crops and wondering how I am to save the short grain, likely to be so common this year. I have come to the conclusion to take the reel off my binder and replace it with a home made one as follows:—Take a 4x4 scantling the length of the cutter bar, nail on the four sides half-inch boards, a foot or 14 inches wide. Now nail on four pieces of 2x2 cut diagonally and to one straight side of these nail four more boards, making a reel with 8 arms, which must all extend the same distance from the centre of the 4x4 so that they will all be the same distance above the guards when the reel is in place and revolving. Now have the blacksmith make gudgeons, either with key eyes or square and well feathered, for the ends of the 4x4. Securely bolt on a 2x2 piece outside the dividers at each end of the cutter-bar and bore holes in them,

through the divider, at the right height to carry the reel so it will clear the guards. Fasten a sprocket wheel on the end of the reel in line with the one on the binder reel head. I think a solid reel will not throw out as many heads as one made of slats would. Remove all canvass. Fix up the table to act as a box. When the table is full of heads they can be shovelled into a tight rack or wagon box and stacked in a stack about four feet wide and as long as desired. Pretty green stuff will save in this way. The knives should be kept as sharp as possible. I hope the rains will make it possible for every farmer to tie his grain, so that he will not have to resort to this contrivance to gather it."

Note.—The Farmer hopes the last wish of this thoughtful farmer will be gratified. It is likely to be, as the abundant rains will cause almost all grain to stretch out a little. There may, however, be some early sown grain on light land that is past any such thing. It is a question, though, if such grain will not stool out and yet give a better crop than that now fermenting. Should it not do so then the above suggestion about making a reel that will throw the short grain onto the table of the binder will be of use.

We think, though, a table like that used on the mower for cutting clover for seed would be more to the point. A table is made of light wood the length of the cutter bar (rear cut), about 2½ to 3 ft. wide at the outer end and 3 to 4 ft. at the near end. A border on the outer side and back, 6 or 8 inches high, permits the stuff cut to accumulate without falling off, and when sufficient has been gathered it is slid off the near end with a rake into winrows. The table is fastened to the cutter-bar by two bent bolts entering into holes drilled for them in it, or, on a pinch, they could be wired into the holes with three or four laps of fence wire. The table should have two light runners, or, what is better, a wheel at the back to carry it and assist in turning. The cutter-bar should be carried at the top notch of the tilting lever, so as to put the knives as high off the ground as possible. False shoes as used with pea-harvesters to raise the cutter-bar off the ground would be a good thing. We hope no such contrivance will have to be used in Manitoba this year. It is a question if it will pay to leave such short grain standing. The bulk of it is being plowed up all over the province.

#### Ball Mustard.

R. F. D., Lacombe, Alta.: The plant you send us is ball mustard. Perhaps it has not yet got a great hold with you and you cannot do better than collect every plant by hand—the sooner the better. At the lower end of each stalk the seeds are now filling and the bloom is open at the top to guide you in finding them. Every plant you can collect now will save much labor in after years. If there is a body of plants at one spot, take a scythe, cut them low down, then collect and burn, with the help of a little straw. All such plants will ripen their seeds if laid down on a headland where they are kept moist, and burning before they are dry is the only safe course. This weed is figured on page 531 of last issue of The Farmer.

#### Fox Terrier Wanted.

Farmer, Elgin, wants to know where he can get a fox terrier that will kill gophers. Can any reader furnish the information and price wanted?

#### Quarter-Section Line.

James Tucker, Bertha, Man.: "When a line between two parties is disputed and a mound cannot be found, how is the dis-

pute to be settled? I mean the line running between the two quarters of a section?"

Answer.—The way to decide is by carefully measuring from the corner stakes of the section. If not too quarrelsome two neighbors with a good 100 ft. chain can do so, but it might be more reliable to employ a Dominion Land Surveyor. Any way try from both sides of the section to find out if the first surveyor did his work properly.

#### Breeding Questions.

Thoroughbred, Alberta: "In The Farmer in March last there was a letter from 'One Who Knows,' which considerably interested me as a breeder of pure-bred stock, and I should like a little more information on some lines from 'One Who Knows,' if he is as well posted as he pretends. 1. I have heard it maintained that Lawrence Drew was the first great breeder of Clydes and that since his death no breeder has come near him for prices at public auction or better Clydes. 2. Reference is made to the Collings Bros. I have heard that one brother got his best animals by inbreeding and the other brother by 'out-crossing,' is that so? 3. Pride of Morning is said to be the Nestor of the Collynie herd. I thought it was Scottish Archer. I see a son of his, Brave Archer, sold to the United States for \$6,000; should like the pedigrees of both these bulls. Also Champion of England, the famous Sittytton bull. The busy season prevented my writing sooner."

#### Brome Grass Cleaning—Three Horse Team.

Subscriber, Glenboro: "1. How can I best thresh and dress Brome grass seed? 2. Can you give me a plan for hitching three horses to a wagon for a long haul, so that one walks outside the track?"

Answer.—1. If the grass is cut with the binder the sheaf can be threshed by putting the heads only into the mill and drawing them out when threshed. The seed is so very light that great difficulty has been experienced in cleaning it. Consequently to prevent it being blown over in the chaff, the fan of the separator mill is run backwards and all the seed brought down over the sieves. The fanning mill is also turned backwards in cleaning the seed. We would be pleased to have any other method described of cleaning the seed that has been found successful by those who grow Brome for seed.

2. An illustration showing how this can be done will appear in our next issue.

#### Give the Ratepayer a Chance.

Ratepayer, Headingley: "We all know the crops are a failure this year and the ratepayer who pulls through must economise. Would it not be a good idea to allow each ratepayer \$3.00 per day grading roads, to the extent of his taxes? Now, if some such scheme as this is not adopted there will be a great many ratepayers who will not be able to pay their taxes this year. Let us take for example the road between Headingley and Winnipeg, is it not time it was improved? If so, this is just the year to improve it. If that road was graded, say 3 ft. above the level, would it not make a fine road in the spring? It could not well be otherwise, as the snow would not stick on the grade and it would be well dried by the time the sleighing was gone. I think, Mr. Editor, you will quite agree with me that this is the year for improvements. Give the ratepayer a chance to pay his taxes by grading roads."

Answer.—The Farmer would like to remind "Ratepayer" that each municipality must have money as well as the farmer, unless he means the municipality to borrow the necessary money to carry them

# The Speight Wagon



The fact that SPEIGHT Wagons have been made and sold in Canada for sixty-nine years, and that the output for 1899 exceeded all other years, tells the story — Wagons up-to-date, light-running and durable in quality and finish.

DEALERS SHOULD WRITE US FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND HANGER.

## THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.

R. McKENZIE,  
Distributing Agent, WINNIPEG.

through another year. Relief works are started in India to give work for starving people, but we hardly think Manitoba has come to such a pass. Aside from all this, however, this letter contains a thought that should not be lost sight of. Good roads are a matter of necessity, especially so over the road mentioned, and they will become increasingly so as the country becomes more thickly settled. The work of making good roads cannot begin too soon, and many a municipality could with advantage begin that work this season. Farmers will not be so busy and would willingly put in time grading they could not give other years. At least a part of their taxes could be paid in this way. It is an opportune season for a municipality to take the work of grading their main roads firmly in hand. Teams and men are available for that work at low rates, let it be started. The plan outlined in The Farmer some months back for borrowing money for the purpose of grading should be thoroughly studied out.

### Weight of Good Steers.

Ride Through, Cochrane, Alta.: "In order to settle a discussion that lately arose, can you give me answers to the following questions: 1. What is the live weight of a good Alberta bred prairie fed steer? 2. Ditto, of a Manitoba steer? 3. What is the weight of beef in the above two animals, viz., the dead weight?"

Answer.—We presume you mean a three-year-old ready for market. 1. In the fall the best Alberta 3-year-old steers will weigh about 1,500 lbs., the average about 1,350.

2. There are practically no prairie fed steers in Manitoba, with the exception of the northwest corner of the province, where they will weigh a trifle better than the Alberta ones. In the spring the stall fed cattle of Manitoba will weigh about the same as the Alberta ones do in the fall.

3. Good steers of either lot dress out practically the same, from 55 to 58 per cent. of the live weight.

### Brome In a Slough.

G. R. A., Waskada, Man.: "I have two large flat ponds that held water last year until July, but were dry this year by the first of May. I was thinking of breaking them up and seeding them for hay and pasture, as they don't yield a load to the acre at their best. What kind of grass would be best; would either Brome or western Rye grass do?"

Answer.—There is no variety of seeded grass that would live on land liable to be under water till July. It must first be drained, then any good variety will grow after the land has got a good stirring.



Of all the **CHEWS**  
That ever I **CHEWED**  
I never **CHEWED**  
A **CHEW**  
Which **CHEWED**  
As good as this **CHEW**  
**CHEWS**

## BLACK BASS

Navy Chewing Tobacco

DOMINION TOBACCO CO.,  
MONTREAL

Used in  
Her Majesty's  
Navy.

# NOVO

Also by  
White Star, Cunard  
P. & O. and  
Orient SS. lines.

## A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE "NOVO."

### WHAT IT WILL DO.

It will clean and polish paint work and not kill the gloss on the paint.  
It will clean carpets without taking them up.  
It will clean linoleums like new.  
It will clean bicycle chains and rims.  
It will clean and remove paint, oil and grease stains from woolen and cotton clothing. Also cleans coat collars and hats.

Sample Free.

Full directions] **PRICE 10c., 20c., BLOCK.** [on each block.

R. H. LAVERS & CO., Ltd. Atlas Works, East Float, BIRKENHEAD, Liverpool, Eng.

## THE PROVINCIAL MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO. OF MANITOBA.

Incorporated in 1891 by Manitoba Government.

President—JOHN RENTON,  
Farmer, Deloraine.

Vice-President—C. J. THOMSON,  
Farmer, Virden.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1900.

T. L. MORTON, Farmer, Gladstone.  
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine.  
C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden.

F. SCHULTZ, Farmer, Baldur.  
J. MOLLAND, Farmer, Glendale.  
H. B. BROWN, Farmer, Morden.

ROBERT STRANG, Managing Director, Winnipeg.

Local Agents at all Principal Points in the Province.



### Territorial Farmers' Institute Meetings.

A very successful series of Farmers' Institute meetings has just been terminated in the Prince Albert district. The object of these meetings was to discuss agricultural topics, with special reference to noxious weeds. The Commissioner of Agriculture was himself present at the meetings and secured the services of Dr. James Fletcher, the Botanist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, of Ottawa, and Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. A Nor'-West Farmer representative accompanied the party.

Leaving Regina on the morning of July 5th Prince Albert was reached the same day and a meeting was held in the town hall the following afternoon. After this the party proceeded to make a tour of some of the most important agricultural districts in the vicinity, driving from place to place and holding meetings in the schoolhouses at the times and dates advertised. Starting from Prince Albert on July 7th, and after a drive of over 250 miles, coming back again to the railway at Duck Lake on July 13th. Here the party broke up, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Mr. Mackay remaining there for an afternoon meeting, while Dr. Fletcher and Mr. Blakely drove on to Rosethorn and held another meeting there. The following morning the party again met and a final meeting, the most successful of the whole series, was held at Lumsden, where an addition to the numbers of the speakers was made in the person of Wm. Trant, the energetic secretary of the Regina Agricultural Society, who had advertised this meeting extensively and many farmers who had attended the meeting last year at Regina were to be seen among the audience and said that they would not miss the present opportunity of hearing these important subjects discussed by such able speakers.

The meetings on the whole were fairly well attended and a keen interest was evinced in the subjects treated of, questions being asked at each meeting, all of which were replied to satisfactorily by the speakers. It is certain that the practical addresses delivered at these meetings will be of much use to all who were fortunate enough to attend them. Hearty votes of thanks were passed at each meeting, regret being frequently expressed that more could not attend. The meetings in the Kinistino district were well worked up, owing to the energetic interest taken in the matter by Capt. Meyers, M.L.A. At St. Louis, Louis Schmidt very ably translated Messrs. Bulyea and Mackay's addresses. Dr. Fletcher delivered his in French and English.

It will be interesting to many of our readers who have this year suffered from the lack of rain, to learn that the crops throughout the country traversed were in good condition and gave every promise of a bountiful yield. A noticeable feature of the district as a whole is the luxuriant growth of all kinds of native grasses. The kinds which attracted most notice being the western Brome grass (*Bromus Pumpellianus*), a grass so similar in every way to the awnless Brome grass, that the two might be easily mistaken for

each other, but differing, as Dr. Fletcher pointed out, by the sheaths and lower joints of the wild form being downy, while the awnless Brome is quite smooth. The seed also bears a short awn of about one-eighth of an inch in length, while that of *Bromus inermis* has none. The western Rye grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*) grew everywhere in great profusion. Blue point (*Calamagrostis Canadensis*) and Pony grass (*Calamagrostis stricta*) were found in profusion in and around all hay meadows and most of the extensive sloughs were filled with the valuable white grass, or Thatch grass (*Flumina arundinacea*). Many of these sloughs it is to be feared will not this year be cut, owing to the depth of water, due to the copious rains. Although little timothy is grown by farmers, it is to be seen growing freely along all old trails. The rich growth of native grasses, pea vines and other fodders makes this a grand stock country, as was attested by the sleek horses and fat sheep and cattle seen everywhere.

The order of proceedings at the various meetings was practically the same. The first speaker was the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, who explained the reasons which had induced him to arrange the meetings. If this is not an agricultural country, it is nothing and he was present to tell the farmers what the department was doing with regard to noxious weeds and their eradication, and to this end he had invited two of the highest authorities on the subject, Dr. Fletcher, of Ottawa, and Angus Mackay, of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, to accompany him and address the meetings upon the subjects in connection with which their names were so well known.

He reviewed the new ordinance uniting the work of the farmers' institutes with that of the agricultural societies, and spoke of the working of the Noxious Weed Ordinance. The Territorial Weed Inspector, Mr. Willing, a very practical man, was now on the road giving instructions and suggestions to the local inspectors, who had been appointed in every district where they could be of service, so that the work of inspection would be as uniform as possible. He found the farmers willing to assist and in only a few cases had the clauses of the ordinance giving the inspector power to compel the cutting or plowing down of a dangerous crop to be enforced. The railway companies he also found willing and anxious to do all in their power to keep down dangerous weeds.

The lands of absentees and speculators would not be allowed to be a public danger, but noxious weeds would be destroyed if the owners did not look after them and the cost charged against the land as taxes. He paid a high tribute to the good Dr. Fletcher's lectures on weeds had done in the districts he visited last year, and which could be told by the questions asked of the department and the wish for another visit from him.

All could not visit the experimental farm at Indian Head, therefore the next best thing was to bring Mr. Mackay to them. The Indian Head farm has been very successful and Mr. Mackay would have many things to tell them.

He congratulated the farmers of the districts in which the meetings were held upon the prospects of bountiful crops and urged them to hold frequent meetings for discussing agricultural topics.

Mr. Mackay spoke of a good summer-fallow as being the keynote to successful crops in the Territories. He laid great stress on the importance of plowing early, about seven inches deep, then harrowing at once to form a dust blanket to keep in the moisture. This moisture would also

start weed seeds into life and they could be killed afterwards by the harrow or cultivator.

He stated that he had not seen any summer fallows in the district. He had seen some lands which had been left for fallows and some others upon which ploughing had been begun. This, he claimed, was useless and might as well have been left until fall and ploughed then, as weeds not only rob the soil of its moisture, but have by this time ripened their seeds, and farmers who summer fallow as late as this were practically seeding down their farms to weeds, as ripe seeds ploughed down will surely germinate when brought up to the surface again by a future ploughing. He advised farmers not to wait for a heavy growth of weeds thinking that by ploughing these down they were enriching the land. As had been pointed out frequently, weeds draw off from the land a large amount of moisture which could never be returned to it by ploughing them in, and besides this the practice was bad, as it left the land loose and made it dry out.

He drew attention to the four methods of soil cultivation most practised—

1. Summer-fallowing—as he had before stated, was by far the best way to prepare land for grain crops of all kinds and claimed that it would pay farmers to sow both oats and barley on summer-fallow.

2. Fall Ploughing.—He did not recommend this practice for the Territories, but where it was thought necessary to get through the work the best way was to plough 6 to 8 inches deep as soon as possible after harvest, then harrow and roll and harrow again. Sow as early as possible in the spring and harrow just before or after the grain appears above the ground.

3. Spring Ploughing.—The best way to sow on spring ploughing was to burn off the stubble if possible, drill in the seed about half an inch and then plow it down three inches deep with a gang plough. Harrow well after sowing and again after the grain appears.

4. Sowing Without Cultivation.—Burn stubble and sow 2½ inches deep, harrow well to make a dust blanket. When the land is weedy harrow as soon as the grain is up. This practice is only recommended for a second crop after a good fallow.

Mr. Mackay recommended that all grain crops should be harrowed with a light harrow, or a weeder, two or three times, beginning as soon as the grain appeared and continuing until it was six or seven inches high.

In reply to a question whether a green crop might be grown on a summer fallow late in the season, Mr. Mackay pointed out that this would entirely do away with all the benefit of the summer fallow by drawing off the moisture from the land which summer fallowing was intended to preserve.

He pointed out that in the Prince Albert district there might be one objection to too early summer-fallowing. That was so much moisture may be gathered that too great a growth of straw would be produced, causing late ripening and thus danger from frost. So far no such thing had occurred at Indian Head. He explained to those present the line of work followed on the farm, and pointed out that the superior yields obtained were got by methods every farmer could follow. He then told what was being done at the farm in the way of growing hardy fruits, apples and plums.

He advised all those who would like seed grain from the farm to make application for it before the first of February, as there were so many applications that only those who made application first could be supplied.



# Own a Safe

AND

# BE SAFE



The possession of a Victor Safe is a guarantee that your valuables and papers will be fully protected from loss either by fire or burglars.

In addition to manufacturing a complete line of fire and burglar-proof Bank and Business Safes, we make a specialty of furnishing Safes for the following: Doctors, Lawyers, Clergymen, Farmers, Small Dealers in Cities, Country Merchants, Township and County Officials, Societies, Lodges, etc., etc.

During July we offer some very special cash prices—a saving worth saving.



See the Special Display at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs. Catalogue for the asking.

## KARL K. ALBERT,

268 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.



THE  
BLIND  
SEE.

# "Actina"

THE  
DEAF  
HEAR.

No  
Cutting.



No  
Drugging.

"ACTINA" cures all Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Head. It removes Cataracts, Pterygiums, without cutting or drugging. Catarrh, Asthma, Neuralgia are unknown where "Actina" is used.

Deafness and Ringing Noises in the head disappear when treated by this wonderful cure.

"ACTINA" has an instantaneous action on the various and complicated organs of vision—the nerves—blood-vessels and complex membranes of the eye.

For 19 years it has stood the test, during which time 500,000 people have found relief and cure.

"ACTINA" and Prof. Wilson's Magneto-Conservation Garments will be on view at Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions. A valuable book, "The Eye and its Diseases," is free to all who call. It will pay you to investigate. Consultation FREE.

KARL K. ALBERT, 268 McDermot Ave.

## Prize Seed Grain Competition.

Some time ago notice was given of the prizes offered through Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, by Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, in connection with the systematic selection of seed grain. Any boy or girl in Canada under 18 years can compete for these prizes, a full account of which will be found on page 301, April 20th issue.

There will be a yearly competition for three years—1900, 1901 and 1902—for the 100 best heads of oats and wheat selected from a given acre. The conditions for choosing the 100 heads for 1900 are summarized as below, but every intending competitor should send to Prof. Robertson for a pamphlet giving full instructions.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR 1900.

1. Selection of Plot.—If a special seed acre plot was not prepared and sown this spring, select one now. Select any acre in any field, which appears to have superior grain, and likely to yield a large quantity of grain. The plot must be an exact acre, but may be any form or shape so long as it contains just 4840 square yards.

2. Selecting the Heads.—First gather by hand a sufficient number of heads from the plot to furnish enough plump seed to sow the grain plot (one acre) for 1901. Then from these select the best 100 heads to enter for competition.

3. Points to observe in Selecting Heads.—Before commencing the work of gathering the heads from the standing grain, the persons selecting should observe closely the differences that exist between individual plants. Some do not stool so much as others. In some the stolons are weakly and much shorter than the main or first stalk that appears from the

seed. The grain in the heads of some plants is more uniform in size than in others. In many plants the heads of grain contain small, poorly developed kernels in the lower and end spiklets, while the kernels in other heads of the same variety growing by their side are fairly uniform throughout. The best heads from the most robust, large and productive plants should be selected. The whole plant and not the head only is to be considered.

4. Harvesting.—When sufficient heads have been gathered to furnish enough seed for the acre seed plot for 1901, the balance of the grain is to be cut, threshed, weighed, thoroughly cleaned and the plump grain used for the general seed grain for 1901.

5. How the Marks are Awarded.—Any 100 heads may be picked from the acre entered for competition. One mark will be awarded for every seed on the 100 heads, and twenty-five marks for every gram (in weight) which those seeds weigh. For example: The best 100 heads of wheat received from the competitors in 1899, contained 6,703 kernels of grain, thus making 6,703 marks, weighed 266 grams, thus making 6,650 marks. Total number of marks, 13,353.

In the main competition extending over the three years, the marks will be awarded as follows:

(a) One mark will be awarded for every pound in weight of grain of good quality obtained from the acre in 1900.

(b) Before the grain is harvested in 1900, a quantity of large heads shall be selected to yield enough heavy, plump seeds to show one acre in 1901; and two marks will be awarded for every pound in weight of grain of good quality obtained from the acre in 1901.

(c) Before the grain is harvested in

1900, a quantity of large heads shall be selected to yield enough heavy, plump seeds to sow one acre in 1902; and three marks will be awarded for every pound in weight of good quality obtained from the acre in 1902.

(d) The competitor who obtains the largest number of marks in the total of the three years will receive the first prize in the province; the competitor who obtains the second largest number of marks, the second prize; and so on for ten prizes in every province.

For example:—Total yield of wheat from seed-plot in 1900 may be 25 bushels, which equals 1,500 lbs, thus making 1,500 marks. 1901 may be 30 bushels, which equals 1,800 lbs., thus making 3,600 marks. 1902 may be 35 bus., which equals 2,100 lbs., thus making 6,300 marks. Total number of marks, 11,400.

For full information address Professor Jas. W. Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Farmer hopes that, even though the crop is a poor one this year, many young people will enter this competition. As those from Manitoba will be judged by themselves the conditions of all will be alike.

Wm. Trant, the secretary of the Regina Agricultural Association, reports that their fair, to be held August 8th and 9th, is bound to be a great success, as the farmers for the first time are taking a most active interest in it and the revenue from every source has more than doubled. The entries already promised are numerous. The gate receipts will also be large, as the attractions are certain to be a great drawing card, chief among them being a baseball tournament, a brass band contest and sports by the North-west Mounted Police.



## Farmers' Institutes in Southern Manitoba.

The speakers at the meetings along the Pembina branch of the C. P. R. were D. Munroe and the Rev. W. A. Burman. The points visited were Deloraine, Bois-sevain, Cartwright, Killarney, Crystal City, Pilot Mound, Manitou, Morden and Nelson.

The meetings called were in every case held, but the attendance was everywhere small, and the amount of interest displayed was not very encouraging. Still the meetings will no doubt do good, as those who did attend spoke in appreciative terms of the value of the addresses given; and though the work may be slow, in time the farmers generally will combine to make the gatherings a success. In some cases the notice given was rather short.

Mr. Munroe took as his theme "Dairying and Fodder Crops," and the Rev. W. A. Burman, "Soil Moisture, Weeds and Injurious Insects." These subjects were very timely and were accepted as such by the various audiences, in view of the peculiar difficulties of the present season. Farmers have had a memorable lesson on the value of dairying and stock raising as an absolutely necessary adjunct to grain growing. Those who have followed the lines recommended by Mr. Munroe, and so have stock, butter, etc., to fall back on, can view the prospective short grain

crop with a serenity some less far-seeing men may well envy. As to the conservation of soil moisture, this has surely been a live subject and one deserving the most careful and thorough treatment bestowed on it; while noxious weeds have this year been anything but the negligible quantity some thought they might be. As a matter of fact, weeds of certain kinds have this season been very aggressive in Southern Manitoba. Pepper grass, lamb's quarter, Russian pig weed, the various species of mustard, false flax, etc., have thriven in spite of the drought. Among

insects noted were cutworms, which in one case at least did serious damage in destroying some 70 acres of wheat, and what would appear to be the frit fly (*Oseinis soror*, Malq.), which did damage in Minnesota in 1896. This was reported from one farm near Crystal City. The injury may, however, be owing to the wheat stem maggot.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

# YOUR INCOME

Is regulated by the QUALITY of your Crop.

# YOUR CROP

Is regulated largely by the QUALITY of the machinery you use.

**DID YOU  
EVER  
CONSIDER  
THIS?**

If you have, QUALITY must count with you

OUR FORCE FEED  
ELEVATOR AND RECI-  
PROCATING RELIEF  
RAKE SAVES ALL  
YOUR SHORT GRAIN.



WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY. YOU HAVE THE SATISFACTION.

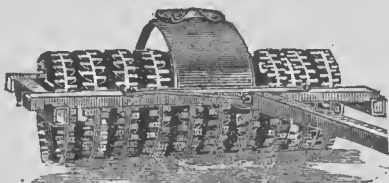
ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE ON  
APPLICATION.

THE *Frost & Wood Company*  
LIMITED.

Northwest  
Branch :  
**WINNIPEG,  
MAN.**

## Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

It is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



### THE McCOLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil with out making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

The H.P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

## The Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.  
Dealers in

### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

We handle the widely-known McCOLM ROLLER.

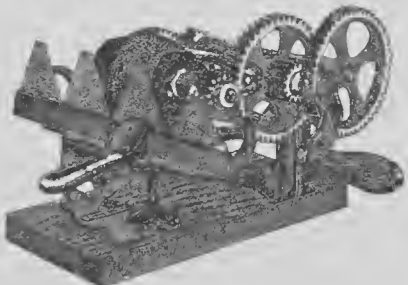
Every customer speaks in its praise.

Also DRILLS, FLOWS, WAGONS, &c.

The Best is the Cheapest.

Buy the celebrated PLYMOUTH "CHALLENGE" BINDER TWINE—once used, always used.

THE GEM AS A SICKLE GRINDER.



### AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE

## Gem Sickle & Tool Grinder

with Saw Gumming attachment. A necessity to every farmer. D. M. McMillan, Brandon, Man., Sole Agent for Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.

Increase in  
Business during  
1899 over  
\$1,800,000.00

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. CHAS. D. KERR, Treasurer. A. F. KEMPTON, Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.  
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

## THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE - - WAWANESA, MAN.

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the lowest possible cost to the assured. Doing business under a charter from the Manitoba Government and a license from the Government of the N. W. T.

### OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE FARMERS

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

Insurance against Windstorms costs 25c. extra per each \$100 for three years.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Correspondence to the Sec.-Manager.

N.B.—To answer the many inquiries, we wish to state that this Company does not insure against Hail, nor is it in any way connected with any Hail Insurance Company.



### Plant Fruit Bushes in Rows.

When A. P. Stevenson tells the farmers at the institute gatherings that the only right way in which to lay out fruit bushes and trees is to plant them in rows, so as to facilitate cultivation with the horse, he knows whereof he speaks. This is hitting a nail the head of which will stand a great deal of pounding. It seems a wonder that in a country where land is so cheap and labor so dear that so large a number of those who planted out fruit gardens should cling to the old tradition which insists in huddling everything together like a family of pigs on a cold night, and which provides for no relief from the hoe and shovel in the way of cultivation. When farmers do this the result very frequently is, as every observing person knows, that in the rush of spring and summer work the fruit patch is neglected entirely and becomes one of the greatest eyesores on the farm instead of the neatest, cleanest and most attractive corner. Very few farmers have either the time or the inclination to cultivate a patch of any size entirely by hand. In fencing or planting a windbreak for a garden an ample space should be provided with a length say from twenty-five yards upwards, according to the area desired—in all events having nothing too short for horse cultivation. Then if a dozen roots of raspberries, currants or strawberries are received plant them in a row. As the number is extended maintain the order. The result is that nearly all the work of cultivation is performed by the use of the plow or "scuffler." These implements, of course, have to be run very lightly near the bushes, as the roots which take up the plant food lie close to the surface. When the plow is used, of course only one horse can be attached. The writer has used a simple attachment to the plow which facilitates this sort of work very much. It consists of a straight, strong piece of iron provided with holes and bolted to the jaws of the plow. This iron extends several inches beyond the jaws on the mouldboard side, and is braced backwards to the beam with a chain, or better still, with a rod fitted with a device for tightening similar to that used on a bucksaw. The idea of this attachment to the plow is to enable the horse to follow the previous furrow and to allow for the running of the plow right up to the bushes without unnecessarily trampling them with the horse. A good distance between the rows is a good fault. Its convenience at the time of manuring and pruning and picking will be appreciated. If this idea of horse cultivation of the fruit is followed, a large part of the vegetables may also be grown in two or three rows alongside and cultivated at the same time and in the same way.

Reports from various points show that caterpillars are doing serious damage to trees. In some cases the trees have been completely stripped and are leafing out again. The necessary steps to take in this matter are given in June 5th issue of *The Farmer*, page 427. Plant lice have also been abundant and have done considerable damage. To destroy these plant lice there is nothing better than spraying the trees with kerosene emulsion or a solution of whole oil soap, 1 lb. in 6 gallons of water. Early sprayings are by far the most effective.

## GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

Besides Guns and Rifles we sell everything in the way of Sporting Goods.



Hammocks, Tennis, Base Ball, Cricket, Croquet, Fishing Tackle, Tents, Etc.

Get our Catalogues and come in and see us.

**THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO'Y.,** 488 Main St. Winnipeg.

### Easy Harness

All harness, old or new, is made pliable and easy—will look better and wear longer—by the use of

### Eureka Harness Oil

The finest preservative for leather ever discovered. Saves many times its cost by improved appearances and in the cost of repairs. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

## Wolf Hounds For Sale

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS, ALL REGISTERED.

Also Crossbreds, by Russian Wolf Hound "Gay Nalet," C. K. C. S. B.—4951—ex Scotch Deer Hound, "Bran II," both prize winners. This cross makes the best wolf killer.

**E. R. COLLIER, WINNIPEG.**

### To Improve Fruit Shipments.

The Hon. John Dryden, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, is known as a progressive man, ever on the look-out for new methods which he can introduce to the farmers of Ontario and by means of which they can secure a higher price for the commodities they have to sell. While in Manitoba lately he took occasion to look into the fruit market and see for himself the true state of affairs. It has, no doubt, opened his eyes, and he realizes that this market will be lost to Ontario fruit men altogether unless some effort is made to retain it. The Farmer has pointed out that year by year the fruit market in the west is being captured by B.C. and American fruits, and that, though not so large and valuable a market as the old country one for Ontario growers, yet it is a valuable one, an ever growing one and one the Ontario men cannot afford to let slip through their fingers as they are doing.

Ontario shippers are taking great care and pains with their fruit shipments to the old country and both the Ontario and Dominion Governments are assisting in developing this trade, but these shippers seem to think that anything will do for Manitoba and the Territories. The Farmer is pleased to note, however, that Mr. Dryden intends making a few trial shipments with fruit given the same care in handling and done up the same way as that intended for the old country. This fruit will be shipped in cold storage cars. Mr. Dryden thinks if a few trial shipments can be made successfully that fruit growers will soon take up the work. He sees no reason why Ontario fruit growers can-

not send fruit here as successfully as their American cousins do.

A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man., reports a good crop of apples and crabs this season.

Canada has been awarded the first prize in the timber show at the Paris Exposition. Notice was made in *The Farmer* at the time the exhibit was collected. The Manitoba part of this exhibit was collected by A. Leith, of Winnipeg, and reflects great credit upon the care and completeness with which the exhibit was shown. Canada has also been awarded the grand prize for fish, game, mineral and agricultural exhibits.

While passing through the city on his way to attend institute meetings in the Territories, Dr. Fletcher inspected the fumigation house erected in the C. P. R. yards for the fumigation of nursery stock coming in from the U.S. Mr. A. Leith, who has charge of this work, showed him through the building and Dr. Fletcher found everything satisfactory. Although some delay was experienced this spring in getting goods through the customs, everything is now in running order and there will be no delay longer than necessary to fumigate the shipment. This fumigating plant has been erected in compliance with the San Jose Scale Act passed last session, which calls for the fumigation of all plants, with certain exceptions, brought into Canada.

The French Government has announced its intention to plant fruit trees along all highways as a source of national revenue.



LT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE WHITE, V.C , K.C.B.  
THE DEFENDER OF LADYSMITH.



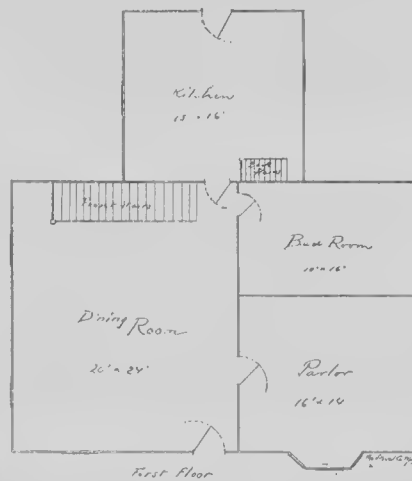


## Ignorant of Our Resources.

Canada is woefully ignorant of her natural resources. The government would be justified in spending a much larger sum of money each year on geological surveys and in making known to her people the riches of unexplored regions. Speaking on this subject at a meeting of the Canadian Institute, the president, C. B. Walker, said:

"If a private individual were to become the owner of five or ten thousand acres of diversified virgin territory, he would, presuming he was what we call a practical person, make, or have made, a careful examination of his estate in order to know its resources and possibilities. He would keenly examine the various soils as to their suitability for agriculture, the timber as to its immediate or prospective value, the clays and sedimentary rocks as to the possibilities of building materials; or, if his estate lay in a mineral area, he would look eagerly for an El Dorado. In a word, he would take stock of his purchase just as a merchant or manufacturer would of his goods.

ment authority. He was very anxious, he said, to impress our legislators with the importance of the work. "We will stand disgraced until we bestir ourselves," he said, "and show that we possess intelli-



## The Source of Light and Heat.

The coal and wood we burn, the plants we grow, the food we eat, and the reserve materials in our bodies are reservoirs of latent energy. The source of that energy is the sun. The science of later years is explaining how the energy of the sun warms and lights our planet; how it is stored in coal and petroleum and wood; and how it is transformed into the heat of the furnace, the light of the lamp, the mechanical power of steam, or into electricity and then into light or heat or mechanical power again. The same energy from the sun is stored in the protein and fats and carbohydrates of food, and the physiologists to-day are telling us how it is transmuted into the heat that warms our bodies and into strength for our work and thought.

To rid closets and presses of roaches, ants or moths, after cleaning time sprinkle freely with powdered borax.

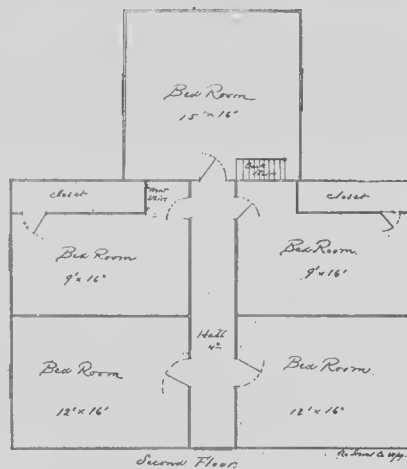


J. B. Smith's Farm Home, near Dominion City, Man.

Now, a new country is but an enlargement of this practical individual. If the government is as ready to recognize the interest in the national problem as man is in the individual problem, they will wish to know of what the national domain consists; what are its resources and its practical possibilities. Clearly they will wish to know what can in any particular part of the domain be first and most profitably marketed or put to use in manufacture as raw material. Just as clearly they will want to know what raw material they possess, which, although not marketable now, will eventually help to build up the national wealth.

"It would be a surprise to many to be told that clear as was the truth of that bold statement, we possessed within easy distance from long-settled districts vast areas about which we know nothing or nearly nothing. For some of that ignorance there was adequate excuse; for much of it there was none whatever."

Mr. Walker then, at some length, reviewed the exploratory work done during the last two centuries in all parts of Canada, comparing the small result with the many expeditions sent into the new territories of the United States under govern-



gence in this matter. Even the South American republics, whose intelligence we sometimes despise, are almost all ahead of us in this line."

He thought at least \$250,000 should be spent annually in finding out the resources of our wonderful land.

## White - Metal.

Just what is wanted. Specially adapted to home machine repairing. Any man can use it with a ladle and a wood fire, and make the best boxes possible to have. Have good boxes, save labor, time, power and oil. Have machine to crowd to service—no heating up. Hardwares all sell. No other half as good as

SPOONER'S

# COPPERINE

Shown every year at Winnipeg Fair.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

# FREE FOR ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS



This beautiful mezzo-tint, or steel engraving, size 16x20 inches, or your choice of 20 other subjects, mailed free for 15 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or in this elegant frame, 5½ inch moulding, for \$1.00 and 15 wrappers. The framed picture can only be sent by express, you paying the express charges. We also have a large number of colored pictures, size 16 x 20 inches, in Flower, Fruit, Landscape and Figure subjects, which we mail free for 15 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, and a number of Sacred and Game subjects for 25 Royal Crown Wrappers. Any of these pictures in frames for \$1.00 and the wrappers as stated. We can also send you a 3½ inch gilt moulding, for 16 x 20 pictures, for 50c. and the wrappers.

A full list of Books, Pictures, &c., mailed free on application to the

**Royal Crown Soap Co. - Winnipeg.**

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor' West Farmer.



### Wha Daur Meddle Wi' Me?

By R. W. M., Winnipeg.

The promised visit of his Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, to Manitoba for the opening of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, recalls to my memory a good few of the old Border traditions and ballads in which the southern and southwestern parts of my native county of Roxburgh were exceptionally rich. Generally rude in structure, these old ballads preserve in a wonderful degree the spirit of the age to which they refer. Many of them were collected by Sir Walter Scott and published early in this century, in his Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. The southwestern district of Roxburgh was peculiarly adapted to the style of conflict to which they refer and the sword was the favorite weapon with the border clans most notorious for their plundering propensities.

Minto House, the seat of the Earl of Minto, lies pretty nearly in the centre of Roxburghshire, and the country south and southwest of Minto was the scene of many an exciting foray, in which the Elliots took a full share. For centuries a combination of petty warfare and "cattle lifting" expeditions was maintained between the Scots, Kerrs, Arnstrongs, Elliots and other families on the Scotch side, and the Fosters, Fenwicks, Grahams and others on the Cumberland side, and the local minstrels celebrated the achievements of the most notable of those marauding chiefs, or "reivers," as they were usually called. In none of these ballads is the reckless daring, fierce courage, and untameable spirit of the border fighters more happily portrayed than in the ballad of "Little Jock Elliott," which I give below. An older version was recited with great enthusiasm by the poet Leyden when the first Earl of Minto, great grandfather of the present Earl, was sent out to India in 1807 as Governor-General. My version was mainly the work of Jas. Smail, banker in Jedburgh, and I think it superior to anything older. It is written in the dialect of south central Roxburghshire, the country where for some centuries many families of Elliots have had their homes. The first Elliot that history takes special note of was Elliot of Stobs, who married a daughter of Wat (Scott) of Harden, a noted border chief, and from this couple the Minto family can be traced.

I suspect there are few people in Manitoba who could read this ballad in the exact dialect, which was confined to the valley of the Teviot and its southern tributaries, the Jed and the Rule. The "Wha," for example, of more northerly Scotch, is pronounced "whea," as if two syllables, and the "me," no combination of English vowels can give. You must be born in sight of Ruberslaw, the dark brown peak on the opposite side of the river from Minto House before you can say it correctly. I give the ballad and a translation into English, which is necessarily tamer than the original.

#### LITTLE JOCK ELLIOT.

My castle is aye my ain  
And herried it never sall be;  
For I maun fa' ere its ta'en—  
An' wha daur meddle wi' me.

## The Latest, The Newest The Best. GOLD STANDARD



### INDIA-CEYLON PACKAGE TEAS

1/2 & 1 lb Lead Packets - 3 & 5 lb Tins.

CODVILLE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS WINNIPEG.

## Music

A Branch  
of

CANADA'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO.

Now Established in the City of Winnipeg.

Your wants supplied daily from the largest and most complete stock of Music and Musical Instruments west of Toronto, comprising

The Popular "Whaley-Royce Pianos," Doherty Organs, Regina Music Boxes, Graphophones, Violins, Guitars, Mandolines, Banjos, Accordeons, Concertinas, Autoharps, Harmonicas, Band Instruments, &c.

Strings and Fittings for All Instruments.

SHEET MUSIC, the most popular and up-to-date. Music Books.

Instruction Books for All Instruments.

MUSIC TEACHERS' SUPPLIES OUR SPECIALTY.

Write us for our Catalogues—the largest and most complete in the music trade.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO. 192 Bannatyne St., WINNIPEG.  
Head Office: TORONTO, ONT.

My kinsmen—I ken them brawlic  
And sae does the enemy,  
Round the auld tower o' Park they'll rally  
And wha daur meddle wi' me?

Wha daur meddle wi' me?  
Wha daur meddle wi' me?  
My name it is Little Jock Elliott,  
An' wha daur meddle wi' me?

Wi' my kute i' the rib o' my naig,  
An' my gude braid sword at my thigh,  
For man I am never afraid,  
And wha daur meddle wi' me?  
Down by the Dead Water stank  
Dick Fenwick I met on the lea,  
His saddle was toom in a clank,  
For wha daur meddle wi' me?

Where Keeldar meets the Tyne,  
Mysell an' my kinsmen three,  
We tackled the Percys nine,  
They'll nae mair meddle wi' me.  
Sir Harry wi' nimble brand  
He pricket my cap agce,  
But I cloured his head on the strand,  
For wha daur meddle wi' me?

The Cumberland reivers ken  
The straik ma airm can gie,  
An warily pass the glen,  
For wha daur meddle wi' me?  
I've chased the loons to Carlisle,  
Jookit the raip on the Hairabee,  
When my naig nickert and cockit his tail,  
For wha daur meddle wi' me?

Wha daur meddle wi' me?  
Wha daur meddle wi' me?  
My name it is Little Jock Elliott,  
An' wha daur meddle wi' me?

This rendered into English would read something like the following:

My castle is always my own  
And looted (plundered) it never shall be;  
For I must fall before it is captured  
And who dares meddle with me?  
My kinsmen—I know them thoroughly,  
And so does the enemy,  
Round the old tower of Park they'll rally,  
And who dares meddle with me?

## Dr. ALLISON SMITH, DENTIST,

Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery,  
Lake Forest University; late Demonstrator,  
Dental Department University of Colorado;  
Clinical Instructor, Colorado  
College of Dental Surgery.

### DENTISTRY.

In order to introduce myself I will,  
for three months, insert a \$15 set  
of teeth for \$10, and a gold-lined  
set for \$18. Gold fillings \$2 upwards

Office: 450 MAIN ST., WPG.; Opp. Post Office.  
Tel. 1186.

### Your Daughter's College Home

Has considerable influence on her future life. College Education, besides giving a young woman a thorough training in specific studies, teaches self reliance, and the ability to think for herself. She meets and forms friendships with those from different sections of Canada and the United States, and her after life is broader, more useful and happier for the few years thus spent.

The Directors of Alma College believe that it offers to Parents, looking for an institution in which their daughters may have good care and instruction, advantages worthy of examination, and that the situation, fine buildings, excellent teachers, spirit of earnest work and especially the pleasant home life, will commend the school to their careful consideration. The College is located in St. Thomas, a beautiful city of 12,000, in the fine peach and fruit growing region of Southern Ontario.

The College Building stands in a beautiful eight acre park, perfectly drained and supplied with an abundance of the purest water.

### ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE



A residential school, Collegiate and Preparatory Studies, Music, Fine Art, Elocution, Business, Domestic Science.

Twentieth year begins September 10th. Write:  
REV. R. I. WARNER, M. A., Principal, St. Thomas, Ont.

Send for  
Price List of WIND-  
8 to 20 ft. MILLS

Also Steel Towers, Tanks and  
other Windmill Goods.

The Joliet Windmill & Tank Co.

L. LEACH, Mgr. JOLIET, ILL. U. S.



With my anklebone in the rib of my horse  
And my good broadsword on my thigh,  
For man I am never afraid  
And who dares meddle with me?  
Down by the Dead Water morass (mus-  
keg)  
Dick Fenwick I met on the lea (prairie),  
His saddle was emptied at one crack,  
For who dares meddle with me?

Where Keeldar meets the Tyne  
(two mountain streams on the English  
side.)

Myself and my kinsmen three,  
We tackled the Percys nine;  
They'll no more meddle with me.  
Sir Harry with nimble sword thrust  
Knocked my steel cap to one side,  
I unhorsed him, and his head was broken  
by the fall,  
For who dares meddle with me?

The Cumberland freebooters know  
The stroke my arm can give,  
And warily pass the glen (where I live);  
For who dares meddle with me?  
I've chased the rascals to Carlisle,  
Evading the hangman's rope that always  
dangled on the gallows at the gate,  
When my horse neighed and cocked his  
tail (as if he too enjoyed the sport),  
For who dares meddle with me?

Little Jock Elliot of Park, the hero of the ballad, was an ideal borderer. Owning a square tower with walls at least six feet thick, tall and square, standing on a site overlooking a wide range of country, preferably near a morass, whose treacherous depths would swallow up any invader, but which could still be traversed by a native. One thick door of oak, studded with big iron nails, gave entrance to such a tower and high up in the walls were narrow slits through which a too daring assailant could be shot at. When an alarm was given as many cattle and horses as possible were got inside on the ground floor and the owners got higher up through a hatchway or narrow stone stairway. The south and southwest of Roxburghshire, and the English county of Cumberland opposite, were specially adapted to this peculiar line of enterprise, compared with which broncho busting and cow punching are tame. The cattle "lifting" of three centuries ago was always carried on at the risk of life, by personal combat, or if captured, by a swing on the gallows. The "Hairibee" was a gallows that stood always in readiness outside the north gate of the walled city of Carlisle for the accommodation of "Scotch thieves" caught redhanded in the act of driving off English cattle.

One of the most delightful of the old ballads is that which describes the rescue by Scott of Buccleuch of Kinmont Willie, one of his followers who was lying in chains in the castle of Carlisle, waiting till the hanging of so notable a reiver could be done with a display proportioned to his fame as a freebooter.

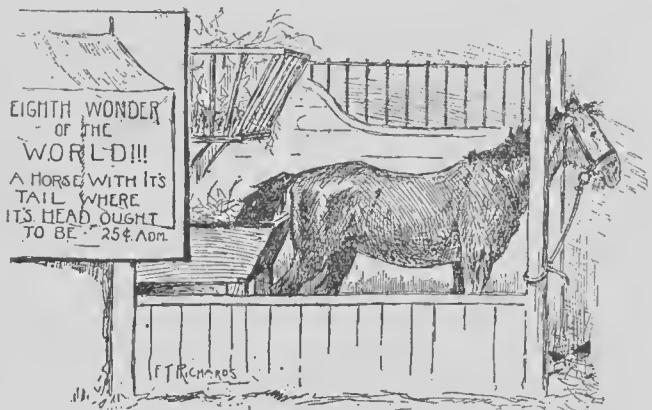
The importance of the Minto family dates back little more than two centuries. Gilbert, or "Gibbie" Elliot, as he was always familiarly called, was a lawyer, the younger son of a younger son of one of the Liddesdale Elliots. This lawyer was in great peril on account of his sympathy with the persecuted Covenanters and his fame and fortune began with his successful defence of one of the persecuted preachers. Two of his successors in the direct line were Scotch law lords under the title of Lord Minto. All of the line proved able men and married well, and in 1807 the first Earl of Minto was sent out to India as Governor-General, where his ability and success were conspicuous. From a branch of the same original stock came the famous General Elliot, afterwards known as Lord Heathfield, whose successful defence of Gibraltar in 1782 against the combined fleets and armies

of Spain and France was regarded as one of the greatest military events of the last century.

The present holder of the title, John Gilbert, who succeeded his father in 1892, has had a life of adventure, mostly military, that might have satisfied the hero of the old ballad. By his mother's side he is the grandson of an English general, Sir Thomas Hislop. He entered the Scots Guards in 1867. He was in Paris at the time of the Commune, 1871, was in Spain as correspondent of the Morning Post during the Carlist rising in 1874. Was assistant military secretary in the Turkish war, 1877. Was with Lord Roberts in Afghanistan in 1879 and his private secretary in 1881. Was with the mounted infantry in Egypt in 1882, where he got wounded.

He came to Canada with Lord Lansdowne and was his military secretary, 1883 to 1886, was chief of the staff of General Middleton during the Riel rebellion. He is still brigadier general of the Border mounted rifles, a volunteer regiment which he has done much to inspire with the old fighting spirit and which has sent some good men to Africa.

The Minto family has always been liberal in politics and in close connection with front rank men of the party from 1688 downwards. A daughter of the second earl was the wife of Lord John Russell and the present Countess of Minto



descends from Earl Grey, one of the most popular of the English nobility who supported the reform bill of 1831.

### Popularity of Coral.

The popularity of coral is growing, both in Europe and in this country, and those best qualified to speak on the subject express the belief that the demand for coral jewelry this fall will be very considerable. The beautiful cameos and carved pieces which formerly were fashionable are no longer sought, the demand being confined to simple forms. Almost all the valuable coral at the present day comes from Italy, and most of it is cut there, though a not inconsiderable part is cut in Germany. It is imported into this country ready for mounting. It is either cut round, pear-shaped or en cabochon, round or oval. Heart-shaped pieces are also cut to some extent. The round pieces are used chiefly in the form of necklaces, guard and lorgnette chains, sometimes alternating either with pearl or with turquoise; the pear-shaped pieces are used chiefly for scarf and lace pins, and pendants, link buttons, studs and rings, mounted with cabochon-cut pieces. The gems which seem to combine with the best effect with coral are diamonds and pearls. In rings the stones are either set singly or in combinations of three or five graduated, frequently in combination with diamonds and

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

## DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing  
alum. They are injurious to health

pearls. The favorite color is a pale shade or pink. For mounting, Roman gold is peculiarly effective. Coral, as is well known, is an animal product, consisting of a chalk-like deposit made by a colony of myriads of minute polypi. It is found in a shape resembling a tree, with branch-

es spreading in all directions. The present supply is almost exclusively produced in the Mediterranean, along the coast of Italy, France, Spain, Algiers and Tunis. While some coral is found at a depth of 40 feet, most of the best coral is found at a depth of from 100 to 150 feet below the surface of the water, firmly attached to some other object near the bottom. The depth is too great to make it possible for divers to work profitably, and accordingly a special device, consisting of two bars of wood firmly lashed in the shape of a cross and supplied with a large number of nets, is used by the coral fishers. This apparatus is heavily weighted and dropped overboard from the barks used for the purpose. The coral becomes entangled in the nets, and is then pulled from its anchorage by main force. The dark-red coral, which is more plentiful than the pink variety, is largely used for anklets and necklaces among uncivilized tribes; sometimes it is cut into larger pieces, which are strung into girdles or used as ornaments in the Orient. White and very pale pink coral, although very scarce, and consequently expensive, are but little used for jewelry.—Jewelers' Weekly.

"How do I keep my eyebrows dark?" she said. "By rubbing perfume over them every morning. Perhaps it is the alcohol—I could not say. All I know is that it keeps them dark."



**Preserving Time.***By E. C. H.*

A good many inquiries have come from time to time for a reliable recipe for making apricot jam, the following will be found satisfactory:—Procure apriots which are firm and not over ripe, wipe them carefully and break them open, putting the pits in a clean dish (the fruit breaks open readily by pressing the thumbs lightly on each side of the crease or fold). Weigh the fruit and allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit. Put the fruit on the fire in a granite or porcelain kettle, adding a small quantity of water, half a pint for each five pounds of fruit will be sufficient. Break half the pits and add the kernels to the fruit. Boil for an hour before adding the sugar. It should boil very slowly and be stirred constantly, as the fruit is heavy and liable to catch. If you have one of the small asbestos mats for your stove, put it under the kettle as soon as it starts to boil, and this will keep it cooking gently. Heat the sugar in a baking pan in the oven, keeping the door open and stirring to prevent scorching. When the fruit has boiled an hour add the sugar and if you have heated it properly it will sizzle like slaking lime. Boil steadily, stirring constantly for another hour, and the jam will be ready for the pots. Almost any kind of open pot will do to keep it in, but of course glass or porcelain are preferable. Fill the pots brim full, then cover with pieces of writing paper, just the size of the top of the pot. These should be dipped in pure glycerine just before they are put on; next cover with another sheet of writing paper dipped in white of egg. This should be large enough to cover the sides of the pot down for about an inch from the top. Put up in this way the jam will keep perfectly. Many people have the idea that apriots are an expensive fruit, but taking the present cost of the fruit and sugar, and making a reasonable allowance for cost of fuel and time in preparation, the jam costs about 13½c. per pound, and is one of the most delicious put upon the table.

Heating sugar, by the way, is an important feature of both jam and jelly making. It dries all the moisture out of the sugar and thus reduces the time the sugar has to be boiled in the fruit. This prevents waste by evaporation and also improves the color and flavor of the jam or jelly. The long boiling of sugar and fruit almost invariably makes the jam or jelly keen and strong. The glycerine not only prevents mould, but it also keeps the fruit from candying on top.

Housewives in preserving native fruit this year will do well to remember the late heavy rains, which will mean an unusual quantity of water in the fruit. In jelly making, for instance, it will be well to allow an additional ten minutes of boiling before adding the sugar and in this way avoid that most aggravating of all domestic contingencies, "jelly that won't jell."

She—"I hope you were polite to papa, dear?"

He—"Indeed I was. I gave him a cordial invitation to make his house my home."

USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

**MICA FELTING**  
Winnipeg, July 5th, 1899.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.,  
Dear Sir,—I am glad to be able to state that the All-Wool Mica Roofing which you have supplied this Company has been entirely satisfactory, and I consider it superior to any roof of this class on the market. (Signed) J. WOODMAN, Engineer, W.D.

1768 W. G. FONSECA, 705 Main St., Winnipeg

**COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.****OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.****Spectacles and Eyeglasses.**

Eye-testing Circular sent on application.

**Photographic Cameras,****SUPPLIES AND ALL ACCESSORIES.****THE PURITAN WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL COOKING STOVE**

Its Advantages  
are  
**SAFETY,  
CLEANLINESS,  
SIMPLICITY,  
PERFECT OPERATION,  
DURABILITY,  
GREATER HEAT  
and  
ECONOMY.**



No  
Complicated  
Mechanism  
to  
get out  
of  
Order  
and cause  
Trouble.  
Made in Four  
Sizes.

**PRICES FROM \$8.00 TO \$16.00**

Mail Orders receive Special Attention.

**HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.****FREE ADMISSION**

TO

**Brandon Exhibition**

Can be obtained by purchasing (\$5) Five Dollars' worth of our Goods as follows:

1. 10 lbs. Empress Pure Indian Tea (or 10 lbs. 35c. Japan, or 10 lbs. 35c. Mixed Tea) \$3.50; 5 lb. tin Crushed Coffee, \$1.25; 1 lb. tin Gold Label Baking Powder, 25c.—Total, \$5.00.
2. 10 lbs. of Tea, as above, \$3.50; 2 tins of Gold Label Baking Powder, 50c.; 2 8-oz. bottles Lemon or Vanilla Extracts, \$1.00—Total, \$5.00.
3. 10 lbs. of Tea, as above, \$3.50; 4 tins of Gold Label Baking Powder, \$1.00; balance of \$5.00 in Coffee or Flavoring Extracts.
4. 10 lbs. of Tea, as above, \$3.50; and balance of \$5.00 in Gold Label Baking Powder, Coffee, Flavoring Extracts, seeded Raisins and cleaned Currants, assorted as you like.
5. 15 lbs. Empress Pure Indian Tea at 35c. a lb.; 15 lbs. 35c. Japan Tea or 15 lbs. 35c. Mixed Tea for \$5.25. If you prefer, take 15 lbs. of 40c. Tea for \$6.00, or 15 lbs. of In-di-ah Back Tea for \$7.50.

These goods are all special brands put up under our own labels, and we make this offer for the purpose of introducing our goods, and because we know they will give perfect satisfaction.

The articles will be put together in one or more strong parcels if desired, so they can be carried conveniently, and will be delivered free to any place in the city.

Tickets will be good for admission to the Fair either during the day or evening, as you prefer.

In buying these goods, you do so on the understanding that if you are not satisfied that you have saved 15c. to 25c. per lb. on the Tea, according to the price, or if the goods are not perfectly satisfactory in every way, they can be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded immediately.

Write, mentioning this paper, and we will mail you our Catalogue, quoting prices on good Groceries. FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR STATION.

**GROCERIES & CROCKERY.****SMITH & BURTON,****BRANDON, MAN.**

# THRESHERS,

SEE OUR STOCK  
AT  
124 PRINCESS STREET.

## ATTENTION!!

Our Engines have been in operation in this country for the last twenty years. We are making them better than ever.



Our Stevens Separators  
Can't be beat. See them!



*Write Us before Buying.*

STEVENS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BOX 657, WINNIPEG.  
(LATE STEVENS & BURNS.)

### A Good Love Story.

Within these latter days nearly all our love stories are mere tangled webs of sex delinquencies, marriage problems, and other morbid manifestations of a nervous age. As the story told by Charlotte J. Burekhardt, in *The Butterfly*, is so completely devoid of any of these unhealthy features, and so naturally depicts the hard bargaining of a truly rural lover, who pits the red heifer against all the charms of Katie O'Grady, we are sure our readers will welcome the tale.

Mike walked slowly up the boggy lane which led to the O'Grady upland farm, in all the uneasy splendour of his Sunday clothes. It was his habit to doff them after morning mass, but this was an occasion on which they were indispensable, for he was going to make a formal proposal for the hand of Katie O'Grady, whom he had been courting to precedent provided, for the past three months.

Katie was one of the matches of the neighborhood, for O'Grady was a "strong" farmer and owned cows of a superior strain, the descendants of "Congested Districts" stock, and Mike reflected that if he got with her as dower a certain red heifer, as well as a couple of sheep, and maybe a matter of ten pounds, he should be doing very well indeed. "And, sure, isn't Katie far and away the prettiest girl this side of Galway?" he told himself. "Faith, we'll make a handsome couple, the two av us." And he glanced complacently down at his vivid blue necktie, though the serrated edge of a starched collar made it a painful effort.

Katie was at the door, looking out, when he arrived, but coyly withdrew when she saw her lover approaching, and answered his knock of ceremony with an affectation of great surprise.

"An' is it yourself, Mr. Devlin?" she

said, opening a pair of sweet grey-blue eyes at him. "Father was after sayin' it was you were the stranger, so he did."

"I've been busy gettin' the pitaties in, Miss O'Grady," he answered, with equal knowledge of etiquette. "An' is himself within?"

"He is that—and won't you walk in?" she said, politely; and Mike then suffered his glance to penetrate across the cabin to where O'Grady was sitting by the fire, smoking.

"Is that you, Mike, me boy?" he said, for the first time becoming aware of the young man's presence officially, as it were.

He was a wrinkled-faced old man, with the vivid blue eyes, long chin, and hard mouth, so common in Ireland; and Katie's brilliant coloring did not hide her close resemblance to her parent, though the mouth was softened by youth and good temper, and she was manifestly pleasantly flustered by Mike's arrival.

The two men began feeling their ground by preliminary remarks about the weather and crops, eyeing each other the while like two duellists, each taking the measure of the other, till, after a cup of tea provided by Katie, O'Grady proposed that they should walk out and look at the stock.

Mike lingered behind a minute, and in that minute managed to snatch a kiss from Katie, who, indeed, made no great resistance.

"Whisht, now, darlint—whisht, now," he said. "Sure, an' don't ye know why I'm here?"

"How would I know, an' me never tould?" said Katie, with a sweetly coquettish glance from under her black lashes.

"An' aren't the eyes av me tellin' ye ivery time I look at ye?" said Mike, with ardour. "Don't ye know that me heart's afire for ye, agra?"

"Ah, have done now with such folly," she said, swiftly. "Hould now, or father will be comin' back to see what's delayin' ye," and she pushed him away and fled into the inner room.

O'Grady was leaning against a wall, surveying a group of five cows browsing on the short, sweet mountain pasture below and did not even turn his head at Mike's approach.

"Sure them's as foine stock as ye'd see in all Galway, so they are now," he said, complacently.

"I'm not denyin' the same," said Mike. "I suppose now, Mr. O'Grady, you'd be givin' the boy who'd take Katie a hiffer av thim?"

"I might be thinkin' av a good cow," said O'Grady, cautiously, "forbye she was marryin' a daecint lad, with a trifle av his own."

"Maybe Peg Rafferty might have been tellin' ye that I was thinkin' av settlin'," hazarded the lover.

"Faith, I think there was some talk av it," said O'Grady, not removing his glance from the cows.

"I was after thinkin' we might make a match av it."

"Sure, there's more than wan after Katie. She's a fine, upstandin' girl, though 'tis but little fortin' I could be givin' her, with stock so cheap and the pitaties so bad."

"Thin, no doubt you'd be glad to see her comfortably settled," said Mike. "Sure, I needn't be tellin' ye that I've a trifle av money in the bank, and that there isn't a bit av grazin' to bate the meadow abint me house an' me uncle out in the States, that's a rich man, has sorra a chick or a child barrin' me to lave his wealth to when the saints call him to glory."

"Bedad, Mike, there's not a lad I'd sooner Katie tuk for her bachelor than

yourself," said O'Grady, suddenly facing round on the other with a very earnest countenance. "I always said ye was the rale dacint lad, so I did."

"Shall we call it a bargain, thin," said Mike. "Sure, a man like ye, Mr. O'Grady, wouldn't think twice about givin' your daughter a pound or two to her fortin' an' a matter av four or six sheep, to say nothing av a brace av hiffers."

He held out his hand with a fine show of confidence, but O'Grady shook his head.

"An' do you think I'll shtrip meself before I go to bed, entirely, Mike Devlin?" he said. "Come, we'll say six pounds in her stockin', four sheep, and a half-dozen hins, with the old cock."

"Sure Andy Moriarty was for offerin' better than that with his Maggie—and she that could play the piano," said Mike contemptuously. "He was speakin' av ten pound and two cows, not to mention the sheep."

"Maggie Moriarty, indade! And she with the two eyes av her not a match," said O'Grady; "and no hand at all with rarin' the poultry. Katie has the young chicks in the market before other people has theirs matched, so she has."



Gordon Highlanders in South Africa.

"I'm not denying that Katie's a foine girl and cliver wan, too," said Mike, in a dispassionate tone, "but I couldn't take her with less than six sheep and two hiffers."

"Look here, Mike, me boy, I've always had a likin' for ye and I'll go better than me word," said O'Grady, with a diplomatic unbending. "I'll give her five sheep and the hins and the black cow down there beyant."

"Is it that old scarecrow ye're after offerin' me?" said Mike, with scorn. "Sure, she's past milkin' and as lane as a rake."

"The saints harken to him," said O'Grady, fervently. "And the poor baste not turned seven, and as good a milker as ye ever saw."

"Me eyesight is mighty good, praise the saints," said Mike, dryly. "Make it the little red hiffer and it's a match."

"I tell ye what, Mike, I'll throw in the goose and a pair av blankets. Ye shan't say O'Grady's a nagur, anyways," said the father, with a fine lavishness; "an' the girl's rale fond av ye, Mike."

"Sure, there's not a prettier girl, nor wan I'd rather marry, than Katie, but I couldn't call that a bargain," said the lover, firmly.

"Why, there was Patsy Hannigan was after her the other day, and he was for havin' her without a cow at all, so he was," said O'Grady.

"Patsy Hannigan, was it?" said Mike, with contempt. "A mighty fine husband he'd make a dacint girl. Sure the pollis is bound to have that still av his wan day, and where'd Katie be thin, with him in gaol? I'm forgettin' what's due to me in not standin' out for ten sheep and three cows."

"An' why don't ye ask for the roof off the house and me shirt too, while ye're about it, Mike?" said O'Grady. "If the girl was hump-backed or a cripple, you couldn't want more."

"Throw in the little red hiffer an I'll step round to Farther Conlan's and spake about the banns," said Mike.

He had a splendid view of the red heifer, and her perfections seemed to grow upon him.

"Sure, Katie has a rare stock av clothes—all that was her mother's—and there's a four-post bedstead I might be sparin' her; and thim little speckled hins is divils to lay," urged the father.

But Mike was firm.

"I'm afraid we're wasting toime, Mr. O'Grady," he said. "I'm for nothing that isn't fair and reasonable. Sure, ye wouldn't grudge wan hiffer with the girl, an' she your only daughter."

"Ye can have the black cow," said O'Grady, obstinately, the hard lines round his mouth deepening.

"If that's your last word, Mr. O'Grady, I may as well be goin'," said the lover, settling his hat more firmly on his head, and buttoning up his coat, preparatory to departing.

"Ye know your own business, Mike Devlin," said O'Grady, dryly. "Me daughter won't be wantin' a husband long anyways."

"Some men is easy continted," said Mike, sententiously. "Thin I'll be sayin' good evenin' to ye, Mr. O'Grady."

"Good evening to ye, Mike," said O'Grady, nodding carelessly.

"Good evening," said Mike again, and he lingered a minute, but O'Grady had turned again to contemplate the red heifer, so Mike swung round on his heel, and began to descend the hill path.

A pretty, wistful face peeped out from the cabin door and watched him with frightened blue eyes, but Mike never turned his head. He knew his worth, and what was love when weighed in the scale against a red heifer?

To remove a mole, tie a white silk thread around it.

To clean carved furniture without scratching, use a soft new paint brush; the bristles will reach the deepest crevices and yet not injure the varnish.

### Unsolicited Card of Thanks.

Thornhill, Feb. 24th, 1900.

W. A. Doyle, Esq.,  
Manager Miniota Farmers' Mutual  
Fire Insurance Co., Beulah, Man.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 19th to hand with cheque enclosed. Please accept my sincere thanks for the same, on behalf of the district. The trustees specially wish me to convey their thanks to you and to your Company for the prompt manner in which you have paid our claim. It will in all probability aid your Company in this part of the country.

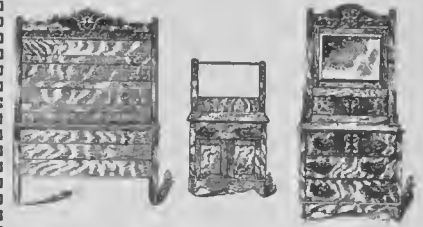
It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Mr. Paynter, the President of the Company.

Enclosed please find receipt for cheque, \$1,100, signed by the trustees of Wellington School District, No. 59.—Yours truly,

ROBERT H. RIGGS,  
Sec'y-Treas.

# Yours for \$15

PACKED F.O.B.



Lots more different styles shown in our big Catalogue, from \$12 up. Have you got a copy? If not, send your address and get one.

## SCOTT FURNITURE CO.

The Wide-Awake House,  
276 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

# ROYAL

DRY HOP  
YEAST CAKES



LONDON, ENG. E.W. GILLET. CHICAGO, ILL.  
TORONTO ONT.

"Just across from the Depot."

That's the

## CENTRAL HOUSE,

RAT PORTAGE.

It's new and comfortable; has the nicest rooms, the best cuisine. You are made happy, and the bar is always supplied with the best. Rates \$1 per day and upwards.

J. BEAUDRO & SON, Proprietors

# During May

We had in bloom Lillacs, Honeysuckles, Caraganas and Flowering Currants, and in hardy plants, Scilla, Tulips, Pansies, &c.

Plums and Crab Apple trees with their mass of bloom were very ornamental.

Have you any of these growing, if not, order for next season.

H. L. PATMORE,  
BRANDON NURSERY.

Repairs—for any Sewing Machine, price list free.  
Address, G. Oxley, New Vienna, Ohio.

BE SURE AND SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE WINNIPEG FAIR GROUNDS.

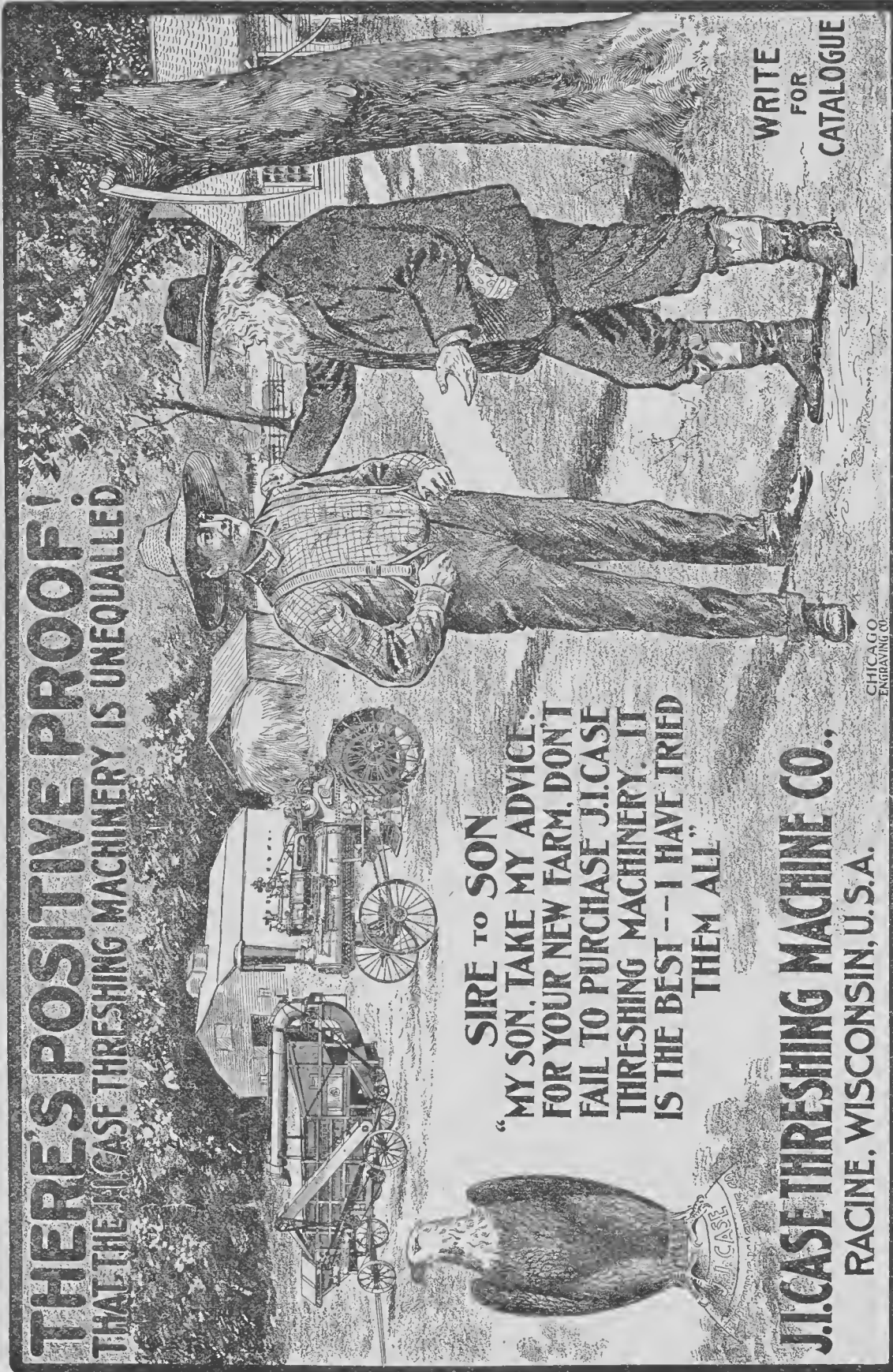
BETTER  
THAN EVER.



ALSO AT OUR OFFICES.



**THERE'S POSITIVE PROOF!**  
THAT THE J.I.CASE THRESHING MACHINERY IS UNEQUALLED



**SIRE TO SON**  
"MY SON, TAKE MY ADVICE.  
FOR YOUR NEW FARM, DON'T  
FAIL TO PURCHASE J.I.CASE  
THRESHING MACHINERY. IT  
IS THE BEST -- I HAVE TRIED  
THEM ALL"

**J.I.CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.,**  
RACINE, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

WRITE  
FOR  
CATALOGUE

CHICAGO  
ENGRAVING CO.

D. B. MACLEOD, Gen. Agent,

CORNER PRINCESS AND  
JAMES STREETS.

Winnipeg.